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BENEDICT LEONARD CALVERT, ESQ.

GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, 1727-1731.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

Among those who have held the chief executive office in Maryland there have been many men of ability and some statesmen, but the list of scholars is a brief one. The life of the first student and antiquary who occupied that post, who was also the first man to plan a history of Maryland, may well occupy the attention of the Maryland Historical Society. He was also almost the only scholar known to have been a member of the family of the Lord Proprietary and so has a double title to our attention. Recently, the publication of the Diary¹ of Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, has given us a number of interesting facts as to Governor Calvert's life and we are now able to supplement these from his own correspondence, preserved in America through all the

¹ Partially published in 3 volumes in the Library of Old Authors, under the editorship of Philip Bliss and the title of *Reliquiae Hearnianae* in 1869, and now being published completely by the Oxford Historical Society (as yet only the part before 1722 has appeared). My attention was called to this diary by Dr. Wm. Hand Browne. A brief article upon B. L. Calvert appeared in *Md. Hist. Mag.*, I, 274.

years since his untimely death and now in my possession.² Up to this time, he has been a shadowy personage, as have been his father and all that father's family, except the eldest son, Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore and fourth Lord Proprietary. We are able by the light from these new sources to illuminate much of their career, as well as that of our chief subject.

Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore and second Lord Proprietary was married thrice. By his first wife Jane Lowe, widow of Henry Sewall, he had two sons, Cecil, who died young, and Benedict Leonard, who was born probably in 1679 and married Lady Charlotte Lee. This second son became a Protestant during his father's lifetime, and, because of this change of religion, at that father's death, had the Province restored to him, of which the father had been deprived in 1689. Benedict Leonard Calvert did not long enjoy his titles of fourth Lord Baltimore and third Lord Proprietary, for he died on April 5, 1715, less than two months after his father. His wife, Lady Charlotte Calvert, was born on March 13, 1678-9, became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church³ through his persuasion, and continued in her new faith, after her husband's conversion to the Church of England. After Lord Baltimore's death, she married a second husband, who was a Protestant, one Mr. Christopher Crowe of Woodford in Essex, where she died of rheumatism on January 22, 1720/1, being about 41 years old,⁴ and where she was buried in the

² The papers, consisting of drafts of Calvert's letters to his brother during his European tour and of a number of letters sent to him came, somehow, into the possession of John Beale Bordley and, through his daughter, Mrs. James Gibson, to Mr. Edward Shippen, whose son-in-law, Roland S. Morris, Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar, is the present owner of the papers. Through Mr. Morris's kindness I have had possession of these papers in order to prepare this account of Calvert's life. Mr. Henry G. Penniman called my attention to the fact that Mr. Morris possessed these papers.

³ 6 Hearne's *Diary*, 96. (October 8, 1717). She was daughter of the Earl of Litchfield and granddaughter of Charles II and the Duchess of Cleveland. The fourth Lord Baltimore and his wife are said to have been divorced in 1705, but this is uncertain. (Hall, *Lords Baltimore*, 140).

⁴ 7 Hearne,

church on January 29. Of her first husband, who was about 37 years old when he died, and who was buried at the family country seat of Epsom in Surrey, we know very little. Hearne speaks ⁵ of being shown by Benedict Leonard Calvert, Jr. "a small and imperfect printed Horace, which belonged to his father, who was an excellent and an elegant poet, in which are many manuscript remarks done by his father, a great admirer of Horace, of which he had about 35 different editions. He hath put arguments to several of the odes, which are very good and much better than the printed arguments." He also owned ⁶ a copy of Tacitus' *Annals* and one of Ogilby's *Aesop*, which the son showed Hearne, and a piece of Chaucer, which was in London.⁷ When he died he was member of Parliament for Harwich. These facts constitute almost all we know of the fourth Lord Baltimore. The eldest son of the fourth Lord Baltimore was Charles, who was born on September 29, 1699, and succeeded to the family dignities. I judge him to have been a weak, cold, rather hard, and dissolute man, a friend of Frederick, the Prince of Wales, and an acquaintance of Frederick the Great of Prussia.⁸ Charles Lord Baltimore died in 1751. In all the correspondence of his family he is referred to as "our brother Baltimore," and his first name is never used. Benedict Leonard Calvert, the second son, whom his brother Charles addressed as Ben, was born on September 20, 1700, and died unmarried, June 1, 1732. A genial, studious, high-minded man of upright life and warm friendships, we shall find him a man worth knowing. The third child was Charlotte, whom the family knew as Lot,⁹ born in November, 1702, a warm hearted, simple, charming woman who married rather unfortunately I fear, Thomas Brerewood.

Thomas Brerewood separated from his wife and went out to

⁵ 6 Hearne, 144. (February 20, 1717/18).

⁶ 6 Hearne, 294. (February 11, 1718/19).

⁷ 6 Hearne, 197. (June 17, 1718).

⁸ Vide Hall, *Lords Baltimore*, *passim*.

⁹ She was alive in 1737 and dead in 1761.

Maryland for a time in 1734. He had a brother Francis, an architect, who was an intimate friend of Benedict Leonard and travelled with him. Charlotte's only son, Thomas, Jr., died intestate and unmarried in 1748. In 1762, Francis Brerewood brought suit against Frederick, Lord Baltimore, for the Brerewood inheritance.

Benedict Leonard, Lord Baltimore, had as his fourth child, Jane,¹⁰ born in November, 1703. When she was fourteen, Hearne thought her "a fine lady," on being shown by her brother, her miniature, painted on ivory in water colors. When she was 17 years old, on June 9, 1720, she married, in St. Paul's Cathedral, John Hyde of Kingston Lisle in Buckinghamshire. She was then described as "handsome and good-natured."¹¹ Her brother Benedict wrote Hearne that he was much pleased with the marriage, which had taken much of his time. She was alive in 1752 and had then four children living: Mary, Jane, Philip and Catherine. After Benedict's death, her husband sued Cecil Calvert, another brother, for the property left him. I know almost nothing of Jane Calvert Hyde, but gather that she was not a woman of force nor of strong affections.

Two other sons were born to the fourth Lord Baltimore: Edward Henry and Cecil. In spite of the fact that Benedict Leonard, fourth Lord Baltimore, had four sons, Frederick, the sixth Lord Baltimore, was the only grandson in the male line and, with his death, the title became extinct. Edward H. Calvert, or Ned, as the family called him, was a jolly, careless youth, who married early Margaret ——— and came out to Maryland in 1729, as first in Council and Commissary General.¹² He soon sickened of consumption and died, probably

¹⁰ 6 Hearne, 197.

¹¹ 7 Hearne, 139, 142, 143, 156, 168. Morris, *Lords Baltimore* (*Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pubs.*, No. 8, p. 44), speaks also of a daughter named Barbara, born October 3, 1704, who died young.

¹² His commission was dated June 19, 1728, and he took the oath of office at Annapolis on February 6, 1728/9.

in 1730. Cecil, a warm-hearted, gossiping, scandal-loving, free-speaking boy, became private secretary of his eldest brother on January 29, 1729-30, and continued in England serving his brother, and later, his nephew, in that capacity until his own death, unmarried, in 1766. Readers of Governor Sharpe's correspondence have come upon many of his letters. Cecil Calvert succeeded as private secretary Charles Lowe, a relative of the Calverts, who had been appointed to the post by Lord Guilford,¹³ guardian to Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore, while the last named was still a minor. Lowe was a careful man of business, who was devoted to the interests of the family which he served. We shall find him corresponding regularly with Benedict.

Thomas Hearne, himself had been asked to come to Maryland in 1703, four years after he had taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and when he was 25 years old. On December 3, 1703, Bishop White Kennett had written Hearne a letter making him a proposition which, if accepted, would have resulted in making him the first professional librarian in any of the English Colonies in America.¹⁴ Kennett's letter read as follows:

"These to Mr. Thomas Hearne at his Chamber in St. Edmund-Hall, Oxford;

"Sir,

"For your own sake as well as that of your best friend and Patron Mr. *Cherry*, I should be alway glad to doe you any service, and perhaps now an opportunity does offer. Dr. *Bray* Commissary to the Bp. of *London*, for the care of *Mary-land* and other Western Plantations, having been already to visit those parts and designing another Voyage very shortly, to carry

¹³ Lord Guilford is shown by Cecil Calvert's letters to have been a very profligate man, of grossly immoral life and most unsuitable to have been the Proprietary's guardian.

¹⁴ Hearne's life, p. 8, in vol. 1 of the *Lives of the Antiquaries*, Oxford, 1772.

on the good designs of Religion, he has now occasion to send over three or four Missionaries or young sober Divines, to be settled there upon Parochial Cures. I mentioned you as a Man of a pious, sober, and studious inclination. For tho' many offer themselves, he receives none but such as he has reason think are men of probity and conscience. In short, if you think fit to begin the world in those parts I have obtain'd this particular encouragement for you. You shall be ordain'd at the care and charge of Dr. *Bray*; you shall have a library of 50 l. given upon charity to carry with you; shall be immediately in a Cure of 70 l. *per Ann.* and by degrees shall be better preferr'd. And besides the Parochial Cure you shall be Librarian to the whole Province, to visit and survey all the publick libraries, that have been lately erected in those parts, for which office beside the Credit and authority of it, you shall have the Salary of 10 l. *per Ann.* and the first years payment advanced before you go. When you have been there any time you have liberty to return with money in your pocket, and settle here in *England*, if you are not more pleas'd with all the good accommodations of that place. I think you can have no objection, but that you must wait the advice and consent of Mr. *Cherry*, as you are bound in all duty and discretion so to do. I have upon occasion mentioned such a design to him, and I believe you will find him willing, that you should put yourself into any such course of life, as may suit with your own Inclination, and be for your Interest. I mean only as a friend, and it is with some trouble I have procur'd better terms for you than can be allow'd to any one other that goes with you. Consider of it, and pray God direct you to the best resolution."

Hearne's friends were divided as to the advisability of his accepting the offer and so he resolved to follow his own genius and inclination and remain in England. Fourteen years later, on October 4, 1717, when Benedict Leonard Calvert was 17 and Hearne was 39, began the friendship which was destined to last through the life of the younger man. Although their

disparity in age was considerable, their harmony of tastes was great and Hearne introduces ¹⁵ Benedict to us by writing "Mr. Calvert, gentleman, commoner of Christ Church, is a young gentleman of great hopes. He is studious of antiquities and tells me that he hath several antiquities, particularly coins." He soon told Hearne his biography and the latter noted it down,¹⁶ so that we know that Benedict had been sent for a year to the Roman Catholic School at St. Omer's in France, and then to Weston School in England, where he was converted to Protestantism by Dr. Gisse, Bishop of Hereford and Dr. Friend, the master of the school, probably before his father's change of faith.

Soon we find Calvert and Hearne beginning to take long walks together: ¹⁷ it might be to visit the ground where some ruined edifice stood; ¹⁸ or again to visit Ditchley, Calvert's uncle's place, where Calvert was born; ¹⁹ or Worcester College to see Philip Harcourt.²⁰ We find too brief notes of conversations showing that Calvert had rare books,²¹ that he had copied inscriptions in Gloucestershire,²² that he knew why the Lee House at Ditchley was built. He told Hearne that Charles, Lord Baltimore, owned Lely's painting of Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland,²³ spoke of the collection of paintings belonging to his grandmother, the dowager Lady Lichfield,²⁴ and after she died and was buried,²⁵ on February 23, 1717/8, gave Hearne a mezzotint of her, which Hearne hung in his

¹⁵ 6 Hearne, 95.

¹⁶ 6 Hearne, 96.

¹⁷ 6 Hearne, 118. (Dec. 14, 1717). Headington.

¹⁸ 6 Hearne, 142, abbey of Osney. (February 17, 1717/18).

¹⁹ 6 Hearne, 185. (June 9, 1718).

²⁰ 6 Hearne, 197. (June 16, 1718).

²¹ Sir John Hayward's *Lives of Three Norman Kings* and Sir Thomas More's Works in English. (February 9, 1717/18). 6 Hearne, 138.

²² 6 Hearne, 139. (February 10, 1717/18).

²³ 2 *Reliq. Hearn.*, 57. (February 5, 1717/18).

²⁴ 2 *Reliq. Hearn.*, 57. (February 27, 1717/18). 6 Hearne, 118. (December 4, 1717).

²⁵ 2 *Reliq. Hearn.*, 57.

room.²⁶ Hearne notes down all sorts of scraps of his friend's conversation and refers to articles in Calvert's collections. The young man had a "very delicate picture of the Virgin Mary and our Saviour in water colors," an excellent picture of Butler, the author of *Hudibras*, done in crayons most admirably well by Luttrell,²⁷ and "a little manuscript, in which is a good account of the popish bishops in English canonical institutions."²⁸ Old Lady Baltimore, who still lived, had a letter of Sir George Calvert's concerning the match proposed between King Charles I and the Infanta.²⁹ Charles, the third Lord Baltimore, "being well apprised of Oates' villainous design against the lives of the Roman Catholic Lords, retired, by the advice of King Charles, to Maryland and . . afterwards, for his own private satisfaction, he drew up some memoirs about that whole affair, which Mr. Calvert supposes to be now in the hands of his grandfather's widow."³⁰ The two friends discuss the Calvert arms and Calvert said that when supporters were granted Sir George Calvert, Sir William Seagar changed the ducal coronet in the crest from gules into or. There was a manuscript pedigree, in the Herald's Office, of Calverley at Cockram in Leicestershire, which called that family also Calvert and Benedict thought there was great reason to believe that he was descended from them. Sir Richard St. George, Norroy King of Arms, in the grant of an additional coat of arms to Sir George Calvert on November 30, 1622, made mention of a piece of Verstegan's sent over by him to England, in which he gives an account of the antiquity of the Calvert family of Warwico in the Netherlands whose arms were Or, 3 martlets, sable.

In June, 1718, Calvert went with his brother for a short

²⁶ 6 Hearne, 152. (March 4, 1717/18).

²⁷ 6 Hearne, 119. (December 17, 1717).

²⁸ 6 Hearne, 144. (February 20, 1717/18).

²⁹ 6 Hearne, 113. (December 1, 1717).

³⁰ 6 Hearne, 294, 295. (February 12, 1717/18).

tour in France. Previous to sailing, Calvert wrote Hearne a letter³¹ from the yacht *Charlotte*, riding before Woolwich, in which letter Calvert stated that nothing could alleviate the loss of the company of his good friends at Oxford, but the satisfaction he had met with from antiquities. He had been much grieved to find on arrival at his stepfather's house that a collection of Roman heads had been broken in pieces in their carriage from Italy, two only remaining entire; one of Otho and one of Tiberius Cæsar. He had feasted his "greedy eyes," however, somewhere "with a vast collection of Roman statues, busts, monuments, manuscripts, and a fine collection of old pictures." He had also visited the ruins of an old Abbey at Barking in Essex, where a large gold ring had been lately found, on which was the salutation of the Virgin Mary. He had the promise of Roman urns found in Yorkshire. The antiquary put the letter in his pocket book, writing at the same time in his diary: "I preserve this letter out of the great respect I have for him on account of his quality, his virtues, and his skill and diligence in antiquities. It is an addition to my troubles to lose the conversation of so accomplished a person. But I believe the journey may be for his benefit and for that reason I am very content." The warmth of Hearne's affection is shown even more clearly by a note in the Diary made two months later:³² "This night returned to Oxford, very safe (for which I bless God) my dear excellent friend, the Honorable Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq. He hath been at Calais, Dieppe, and other places. He hath made many pertinent remarks in his journey." Shortly afterwards, we find Hearne dining with Calvert and hearing him read an anonymous manuscript on the power of France.³³ John Murray of London called on Hearne and met Calvert there. After Calvert went out, Murray mentioned him with great respect, as "a pretty civil

³¹ 6 Hearne, 200. (June 28, 1718).

³² 2 *Reliq. Hearn.*, 122. (August 16, 1718).

³³ 6 Hearne, 214. (August 19, 1718).

gentleman and seems to be very ingenious." ³⁴ Hearne replied "He certainly is so. This young gentleman is particularly well versed in heraldry and our English history and antiquities," at hearing which Murray was "wonderfully pleased."

During the next year, Calvert seems not to have resided at Oxford, but he did not forget Hearne. In January, 1718/9, he twice wrote: ³⁵ telling of the city and cathedrals of Rochester, which he had lately visited, making "curious" observations "recollecting the notes committed with more care and exactness to my pocket volume." Calvert was in London, when he wrote, and told how he had just met in Tooke's, the bookseller's shop, a "clergyman laden with ancients," among which were a spur, sword, battleaxe, lamp, trumpet, and Roman coins and medals dug up at St. Leonard's Hill in Windsor Forest. Calvert had offered to purchase the coins, which he thought the most valuable part of the collection, but the clergyman would not divide it.

On May 20, 1719, Hearne walked ³⁶ to Cassenton and met several, among them Calvert, and on June 20, he called on Calvert, "who is my ingenious friend and a very accomplished youth." ³⁷ In July, Calvert showed ³⁸ Hearne a manuscript *Polychronicon* on vellum, which he had just brought from Ditchley, and wrote him an account of the tombs in the church at Campden, Gloucestershire. ³⁹ Hearne's reply to this letter is preserved and is of some interest.

³⁴ 6 Hearne, 216. (August 23, 1718).

³⁵ 6 Hearne, 288, 290.

³⁶ 7 Hearne, 10.

³⁷ 6 Hearne, 369, vide 387. (August 17, 1719).

³⁸ 7 Hearne, 33, July 30, 1719, probably the one referred to p. 88. (January 9, 1719/20).

³⁹ 7 Hearne, 40, August 22. On his return, Calvert told Hearne of the abundance of mistakes in Willis's *Abbeys*.

" ADDRESSED

" FOR THE HONBLE BENEDICT LEONARD CALVERT, ESQR.
AT RICHARD GRAVE'S ESQR. AT MICKLETON
NEAR CAMPDEN, GLOUCESTER-SHIRE.

" BY WORCESTER POST.
POST PAID.

" Dear Sir,

" I am most heartily glad that you got safe to Mickleton. I was under some concern about it, particularly upon account of the Heat of the Weather. I wish you had kept your Friends here a Day or two longer. They might then have refreshed themselves, & it may be by degrees I might have brought myself into the Acquaintance of Persons for whom I have a very great Honour and Respect.

" I knew very well that that good Man Mr. Graves would be extremely civil to you. He is a good Antiquary, and hath many Valuable Things.

" I find by your account that you have no manner of reason to be sorry for this Journey. You will take notice not only of old Inscriptions, but likewise of old mss. if you meet with any. Pray be pleased to return my most humble thanks to my Ld. Litchfield.

" I look upon his ms. of Polychronicon to be a good one. If you have not returned it, I shall beg the Favour of consulting the continuation again upon your return to Oxford.

" I know not what to think of Campden, unless I had had a View of the place myself. The first Syllable I believe owes its Original to the Camp at or near it. *Den* is sometimes the same as *Ton* or *Town*. But 'tis probable what you observe from Verstegan may be more properly applied to this Place.

" My most humble service to Mr. Graves. I will let him have Neubrigensis when 'tis ready. I am now printing another Work, to which the V. Chanc. hath been the first Subscriber, to wit:

" *Thome Sprotti Chronica* To which will be Subjoyned four

other Things, viz. (1) *Chronica de tempore Mundi* The Author whereof lived A. C. 743. (2) A tract relating to the Abbey of Ramsey. (3) *Nicholai Cantalupi Historiola de Antiquitate & Origine Universitatis Cantabrigensis*. (4) A remarkable Fragment of an old English Chronicle or History of the Affairs of King Edward the Fourth.

"The said Work will be in one Vol. 8vo. I print but a small number. The first Form was wrought off on Saturday last. The whole is done from old authentick mss. The Price to be 12s. the l. and 8s. the small Paper, whereof half to be paid down.

I often drink your Healths, and am, Dear Sir,

Your most obl. humble Servt.

THO. HEARNE.

EDM HALL

Oxon Aug.

24, 1719

"You mention a Camp now visible near Campden. I wish you would particularly note whether it be round or square. If the former it will prove to be Danish.

"Mrs. Juggins dyed yesterday of the Small-Pox and Purples."

In the autumn, Calvert was obliged ⁴⁰ to be away from Oxford for awhile, as the physician advised him to drink the waters at Bath.⁴¹ In January he was at the University and told Hearne that a relation of his had a Maccaw (an Indian bird), 70 years old. After a brief trip to London in February, Calvert again came to Oxford, bringing his Greek coins with him.⁴² In March, he is noted as ⁴³ giving Hearne an inscription, which he copied in Gloucestershire, and on Easter Eve,

⁴⁰ 7 Hearne, 43. (September 2).

⁴¹ 7 Hearne, 56. (October 13, 1719).

⁴² 7 Hearne, 89, 95.

⁴³ 7 Hearne, 104.

April 16, he left ⁴⁴ Christ Church College for London, where his sister Jane was soon to be married. Thence on May 3, 1720, he wrote Hearne that the hurry of the town, occasioned by stock jobbing and the many visits he had to make, hindered any inquiry as to antiquities.⁴⁵ He was anxious to hear the result of the election at Oxford and planned to go soon to the family estate at Epsom with *Senex* ⁴⁶ and take a general survey of the estate. He promised to send any antiquarian news he might find to Hearne, who "by generous communicative spirit" had "raised so great desire in me to follow the study of antiquity." During the summer we catch glimpses ⁴⁷ of Calvert at his brother-in-law's at Kingston Lisle, at Wantage, and at London. In the autumn, Calvert wrote Hearne that he had transcribed old manuscripts at Westminster Abbey for his friend and was now drinking the waters at Epsom and celebrating his brother's birthday there.⁴⁸ Later in the year Calvert was "violently ill" and, on his recovery, wrote Hearne an account of some coins and promised shortly to send the money to pay for some of Hearne's publications.⁴⁹ Calvert's enthusiasm for antiquities was such that, even while announcing his mother's death to Hearne, he states in the same letter that he has been promised access to the Augmentation Office, where there are remarkable things concerning Glastonbury.⁵⁰

In the summer of 1721, Calvert wrote ⁵¹ Hearne, denying a report of his marriage and stating that he had spent some time at the family place of Woodcote, learning the antiquities of the

⁴⁴ 7 Hearne, 121.

⁴⁵ 7 Hearne, 126.

⁴⁶ Probably a horse.

⁴⁷ 7 Hearne, 162.

⁴⁸ 7 Hearne, 174. (October 1, 1720).

⁴⁹ 7 Hearne, 207. (January 17, 1720).

⁵⁰ 7 Hearne, 212. (January 31, 1720/1). On July 11, Calvert wrote that he spent a day at the augmentation office, but was disappointed (pp. 381, 382).

⁵¹ 7 Hearne, 258. (July 10).

neighborhood.⁵² He hoped, after going to Nottingham and York, to "return full fraught with antiquities." This doubtless he did; for, on October 20, Hearne's "ingenious friend," Calvert,⁵³ told him of things seen in Dunelm. In January, 1721/2, Calvert revisited Oxford and, after he departed, Hearne wrote, thanking him for his good company and expressing the wish that "we could have walked into the country together, as we did formerly."⁵⁴ The same desire Hearne expressed in May, when he wrote:⁵⁵ "Now is the time of year to walk out and I wish I had an opportunity of doing so with you, whom I honour and esteem." In June, Calvert wrote⁵⁶ that he had been ill and too busy to come to Oxford, but wished to know what Hearne could tell him about the counties palatine in England, as Baltimore wished the information for use in a dispute with the crown concerning the palatinates of Maryland and Avalon. Calvert was⁵⁷ "impatient of the day when I hope to see you at Oxford" and wrote from London, on September 20, 1721, that he hoped shortly to arrive at the University.

So much for Hearne's Diary. We now lose Calvert for two years, until he has started on a tour of France and Italy accompanied by Francis Brerewood, the architect, whom his family nicknamed *Caddet*. The two friends went first to Paris where they lodged at Grégoire's Coffee House in the Rue de Comédie in the Faubourg St. Germain, and thither, on July 28, 1723, the loving Charlotte Brerewood wrote her brother from the Calvert estate of Horton.

⁵² He showed Hearne a fine manuscript in the latter part of the winter, 7 Hearne, 220, and wrote him on March 4 of the sickly season in London, 7 Hearne, 221.

⁵³ 7 Hearne, 287.

⁵⁴ 7 Hearne, 320. Hearne thought of these walks after Calvert's death. 3 *Reliq. Hearn*, 88.

⁵⁵ 7 Hearne, 368.

⁵⁶ 7 Hearne, 369, 372.

⁵⁷ 7 Hearne, 386, 402.

" 'tis impossible for my Dear Brother to immadgine how great a concern it has bene to me the not being able to have the pleasure of seeing you before you left England, for as there is Notthing affords me greater satisfaction then your good company, so consequently the missing that happyness when I was like to be deprived of it for so long a time as you proposed staying was a verry great Unneasines to me, My Brothers & Sister Hyde is well she is at Woodcote & her Son with her, pray my love to Caddet & tell him I desire if he buys me a piece of Silk that he would let it be a pale Limmon Coullord ground if he can gett one; if not a white and the pattern not so small, as for the Coullors in it, I dont care how many provided they are but good; Mr. Brerewood joins with me in his Love to you & Caddet, which is all at present wisshing you all health & Happyness from Dearest Brother

Your ever Affectionate Sister

and Humble Servant

CHARLOTTE BREREWOOD.

I hope you'll be
so kind as to lett
me hear from you
as often as you can
Pray our Service to Mr. Boisseaux."

Charles Lowe, the family man of affairs, wrote Calvert on the next day:

" Dear Sr.

" On Saturday last my Ld. receiv'd yours at my house, and seem'd mightily pleas'd wth. your Accounts of what you mett with between Calis and Paris; he left the Letter wth. me, being just steping into his Coach for Epsome, where your Sister Hyde & her Child are gon for the Air. I wish I knew how to entertain you as agreeably, as you do others, but since that is not in my power, you must be content with the dry Subject

of Business, I mean a particular Business however, which I hope you will live one day to accomplish, and reap some benefit from in conjunction wth. your Brother. that is y^e Affair We mett lately upon at the George and Vulter; for Clement has been with me, & says they must not depart an Inch from what the Order of Council has given them, even as it is mark'd down on their old Mapp, wch. they say Wm. Penn shewd the King in Council, when that Order was obtained; so that now (as They would have it) we have not only that Order to struggle with, but their Interpretation of it, as Penn himself has mark'd it on his mapp, which is so trifling, y^t I expect very little good from our late meeting. They are willing We should take the 40th Degree, but don't care to joyn wth us in doing it, however we shall soon know where the sd Degree lies, for my Ld. has receiv'd a Letter from Calvert, telling him y^t all is very quiet, & that his last instructions relating to the 40th Degree on the Susquehannah shall be duly prosecuted.

It is Sr no small pleasure to me y^t your Journey has agreed so well wth you, & I hope Paris will afford you such Entertainment as not to give you leasure to be out of order, and y^t when you are weary of pleasing yourself with the Curiosities of the place, you will have goodness enough to entertain us with some Ideas of what most strikes yourself, w^{ch} I am sure will lose no Advantage in your Relation of them, & if you should Top y^e Traveller upon us, 'tis no matter, It will go easily down with home bread Clowns, y^t know no better.

"I had wrote thus far when y^e Post knocked at my door wth yours directed to me, for the favour of which, I return my hearty Acknowledgments, & hope you believe I take so much pleasure in y^e prosperity of your ffamily, y^t it is not in my power to omitt recounting to One, likely to become so great an Ornament to it, any Circumstances relating thereto, y^t Reaches my Ears, Since you desire it. And I hope you will suffer no Difficulties to stop you in the happy Progress you have begun; which nothing but want of health can in the least excuse; The greater the Obstacles, the greater y^e Conquest,

and y^e more Streights you are put to, the greater relish it will give you of the good Things of this world, which seem at present to hang (as it were) ripening over your head, till the Approaching time comes, when you shall think proper to stretch forth your Arm, and gather them, for the equall Benefit of yourself, and the rest of that ffamily, you have such a due concern for.

"I dare say my Ld. will not want a Spur to encourage you in either of the Searches you are makeing, that of health, or of knowledge, and I am assur'd any Opportunity I may possibly have of mediateing to render Mony Matters easy between you, will not lessen my Reputation with either him, or you, the One so ready to give & the other so frugall, and desirous to deserve.

I am

Dear Sr

Your most
obliged & most faithfull
humble Servant

CHA. LOWE.

"P. S. The last time I examined our Tickets, which was four or five days before the drawing of y^e Lottery ended, neither of those you left undrawn were come up. I intended to examine them this Day at Whitehall, but it being Holyday, could not. there has some Error happened in the Drawing the Lottery, which y^e Commissioners have Advertisd of, but not the pticulars. 'Tis said there two prizes left in the Wheel, but no Tickets left to draw against them. By my next I shall be able to send, I hope, a full account.

G. L."

Shortly afterwards Lowe wrote again:

"Dear Sr.

"I hope long befor this, you have receiv'd both your Bro: Baltimore's, & my last Letter. I had trouble you wth a

second 'ere now, but y^t I was desirous to have some particulars to touch upon, worthy yr. Notice in relation to yr. ffamily, before I did it; One incident hath just now happen'd, which seems to put us out of all hopes of the Wide—O. The *D ss* went over in Cogg, and parlyed with her, but the old objection remains—of too much youth, a Title, and not thinking to change her Condition.

"I hear Mr. Darnell will not be here till next Month, but thinks to spend the Winter in England when he does come.

"Our Ticket No. 26042 is a Twenty pound prise, the other two are Blanks. The Blunder y^t happen'd in drawing y^e Lottery is set right, which was occasioned by putting a Prise on the Blank ffile.

"I don't wonder y^t you have spent so much time in viewing y^e Gardens at Versails, for by the Cutts of them, w'ch I have lately mett wth a pennyworth, and weh now adorn my Parlour all over, so y^t I may say y^t I write from Versails, rather than from London, I can easily guess how agreeably you must necessarily be entertained in them. Sr. 'tis no small pleasure to me to find that Travelling so much improves your Bodily health, and I am sure you have a Mind equall to every Thing you think worthy to adorn it with, out of that vast Variety you are likely to meet with, & I doubt not but your Brother's Goodness, & your own Care in the management of it, notwithstanding the disadvantages a young Traveller lies under, will make Mony matters so easy, y^t you need not be uneasy on that head. Your Brothers and Sisters are all well, who together with my wife have all desired to present their love & kind wishes of prosperity to you, by the hand of him, who is with the utmost regard

Dear Sr

Your most affectionate
and most obedient Servant

Cha: Lowe."

From Paris, Calvert went to Montpellier, whither Lowe wrote him on Sept. 12 from Woodcote, where he and his wife had been "bearing y^r Sister Hyde Company" for ten days. Calvert had written that he had been ill, which grieved all. "Mother Calvert & Mrs. Ross are preparing for Maryland & go y^e latter part of this, or beginning of next Month, where I hope they will find y^e Governr & his Lady well." Mr. Darvall had come to England, although Lowe had not seen him. "Young Jack Hyde is weaned. Your Brothers, Sisters, & my Wife in particular, & Every Body in Generall seem to be under much concern for your well doeing, & desire I would omitt no Opportunity of presenting their love & services as due."

From Montpellier, Calvert went to Leghorn, where he lodged with a Rev. Mr. Crowe, who may have been a relative of his stepfather. Thither followed him a letter from Hearne, written from Oxford on Sept. 17.

"Dear Sir,

"I was not a little pleased, when I found, by your letter of the 3d. instant, that you were got safe to Paris, where is a vast Treasure of Antiquities, tho' you are not so happy, at present, as to get access to them. I cannot think the figures, you mention to be on the Brest of Titus to be Angels, but perhaps rather *Victoriae* or *Victoriolae*, such as you see often on Coyns supporting the Shields of great Generals, such as Titus was. Angels were more proper for a Christian Prince, such as Constantine the Great, and others after him, when Figures of that nature became most in fashion in the triumphal Ornaments.

I shall be extremely glad to hear of success with respect to your health, which was the chief Inducement, it seems, that carried you into France. As you travell, I desire you would be pleased to take notice, what Antiquities they have in those parts relating to our own Country, particularly what Saxon Coyns they have, and if they have any of K. Athelstan's, I

wish you would note in what manner the Scepter of this Prince is made. Mr. Graves, who was here t'other day, and most kindly inquired after you (and I several times drank your health with him) hath an old Roll, in which are the Pictures of our Kings, beginning with King Athelstan, whose scepter is represented just like the ancient *βακτηρία* not much different from Hercules's club, in allusion to the Exploits of this great King, who was thought by the neighbor Princes to be another Hercules, as they thought Edgar afterwards, whose scepter, however, is made different from Athelstan's in all the old *πρωτομαί* I have seen, and not without reason, since Edgar was of little body (notwithstanding of invincible courage) and such an unproportionable wooden Scepter might have been thought very improper.

"Robert of Gloucester goes on apace, & takes up much the greatest part of my Conversation.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your most obliged humble
Servant

Thos: Hearne."

Francis Brerewood⁵⁸ left Calvert in France and returned to London on Sept. 3. Unfortunately, Calvert's letters home are lost for the early part of his journey, but we have some long journal letters written from Italy giving accounts of the sights of Rome, Florence and Venice, after he had left Leghorn and before he had retraced his steps to Naples.

After Calvert's death, Hearne wrote⁵⁹ in his diary "Mr. Calvert had been once of the communion of the church of Rome, which being too well known in that city, he was more indiscreet than one would have expected from one of his excellent

⁵⁸ On September 17, he wrote Calvert expressing regret at leaving him and joy at Calvert's improved health.

⁵⁹ 3 *Reliq. Hearn.*, 88.

sense and caution, in his commerce with the Jesuits and others of the English college there."

Calvert himself wrote home that "I was not a night in town but y^e Governour was informed of my name, family and that I had changed my religion, being educated a Roman Catholic; this was also sent to the Holy inquisition, who in council consulted whether it was proper to take notice of me; but they lay'd it aside."

While he was at Leghorn, however, he received a long and important letter from Lowe, written on January 25, 1723/4.

"Dear Sir,

"I have had your two letters, that of the 4th & 26th of Octo. N. S. but that of the 4th came to hand genteally inclosed in a Cover, which cost y^e price of Seven Bottles and a Pint of Champain more than otherwise it need to have done; but the Satisfaction of hearing from you made a full amends.

"The irregular comeing of the Post and not well knowing where to write to you, is one of the Reasons you have not heard from me oftener, tho' of late I have been in a great hurry for fear of losing my Son Charles, who has a very violent Scarlet ffeavour for three Weeks together and the Doctor with him almost every day. But thank God both he and the feavour have both now left him, and he is in a fair way of doing well.

"I know not whether you receiv'd my last Letter, in which I intimated to you that the Affair of the Widow was at an End, but that something else was on the Anvil. which has since made some progress, but I apprehend to no purpose; I went (wth. the Mother's Approbation which was obtained by one Mrs. Bernard who is acquainted in ye family) in your Bros. name to propose to old Fo—ks a marriage with his Daughter; he received me very civilly, but seem'd averse to marry her yet; and Since that objects against the certainty of his fforeigne Estate; he has been there himself in order to clear that matter, but the old Man either wont or cant see clear. I know not whether the Peer has mentioned these matters to

you himself, if not, take no Notice of them. I have lately sent your letter to the Governr. which came not to my hands till after his Mother and Mrs. Ross were gone. I begin to be afraid of some Trouble in fforwards Affair, whose appeal is now come. and Brown has lodgd his appeal wth. relation to the Civil Action, which he has been condemn'd in to Mr. Boardley to the tune of 600£. The Instruction which was lately sent to Md. relateing to the Statutes of E—d. not reaching thither unless expressly so located has produced a Swinging Address to your Bro. setting forth that such Statutes as are Generall and not expressly confined to E—d do and always have reached them, which is contrary to the Generall Opinion of our Lawyers, and to your Notions as fully expressed in your late Letter to Calvert on that head, to which I hope your Bro. will give them a round answer.

“Mr. Darnall and his Family are return'd home, but said not one word either to your Bro. or any Body else about the Affair of Anne Arundell Manor, only his Lady told Edward he knew nothing of the intended Sail, which surprised us all. I have heard nothing of a Squirrell but a pretty Monster called a Ratoon came & was convey'd to the Woodcott, & and was very tame and diverting, but at last took a fancy to walk out in the Garden, & has never been heard of since.

“Your Brothers & Sisters & Mr. Crow have all receiv'd Letters from you, and I hear Ld. L. and her Grace had theirs.

“I should be glad to have it anyways in my power to entertain you and more especially with y^e news of our part of the world, but you know I am acquainted wth. nothing but what the Papers produce.

“All I can tell you at present is y^t the Parliament are mett, and that every Body talks, y^t it will be a very quiet and short Sessions; as soon as any particulars arise worthy your notice, I shall obey your Commands. Favorites and Courtiers are just as They were; I hear of no removes nor none like to be. The other day there was a great Debate in the House of Commons about reducing the Army by strikeing off 4000 Men,

but it was carried by a great Majority to keep up the old Number; for y^e old Number 249— against it 99—.

“ I shew'd your Letter relating to y^e Tobacco Affairs under y^e Managemt. of the ffrench Agent designed for Maryland ect. to your good ffriends Capt. Hyde and Mr. Bowles, and altho' They were both pleas'd wth. your Accounts of the Affair, and Shall be very glad to have any Intelligence you may meet with, They seem not in the least to be under any apprehension of danger from that design.

“ When I have anything more worthy your notice you shall not fail to hear from

Sr

Your most affectionate and
most Devoted humble Servt.

CHA. LOWE.”

“ P. S. Gaudy, your Sadler, was wth. me some time agoe wth. his Bill for your Saddle & Bridle. Shall I pay [it] ?

“ Since the writing this Letter, which should have come last month, your Brother in answer to that part of yours to me f[rom] Leghorn, relating to your speedy return into England, bid me tell you y^t you may proceed in your Travells as you intended, for he apprehends that matter to be at an End which caused him to write to you on that subject.

C. L.”

A little while after Lowe's letter on February 4, 1723/4, Mrs. Brerewood wrote again, from London, showing warm affection.

“ Dear Brother

“ I receiv'd your two letters about 3 months agoe which I should have answered sonner, but That my Brother Baltimore

advised me not for he said he had writ to you to stay some time Longer at Montpellier so that my Letter might miss you, it is a great Satisfaction to me To hear you were gone from Montpellier before these great rains happened That has done so much Mischief, I am extremely glad to find by your Letters that traveling agrees with you and That you are like to gett rid of that troublesom indisposition That has bene so long Tormenting you and I hope as sone as you have you will let your freinds in England have your good Company one of which I think I may esteeme myself for as No body has a more Sincere Love or regard for you then I so your Presence and Welfare cannot afford anny person More pleasure than it does your Sister Lott. Mr. Brerewood and I have both thank god injoy'd our healths verry well this Summer he joins with me in his kind Love to you, My Brother Brerewood had verry bad Luck with his Cargoe for they were most of them Seiz'd and carri'd to the Custome House and They made us pay 7 pound on each piece of Silk Custome. all my Brothers and Sister Hyde is well. My Father and Mother desires me to present their Humble Service to You. I hope Dear Brother you will be so kind as to lett me heare from you as sone as you receive this, so shall Conclude only beg you would take great care of your own health which will allways verry much contribute to the ease of your ever

Affectionate Sister and

Humble Servant to Command

CHARLOTTE BREREWOOD."

On March 17, 1723/4, Francis Brerewood from London wrote Calvert a jesting letter, in reply to one telling of the journey from Paris to Montpelier.

"I am Very Glad to Understand You are Recover'd of Your Troublesome Indisposition, which must very much Contribute to the True Enjoyment of Your Journey, which I doubt not

you will find fully to Answer your Expectation, as it must Every One who has so Good a Taste for Polite Learning.

"I Have very often wisht Myself with You, and Had it Not Been for the Concerns of a Familly and Some Other Affairs, I Should, before now, have been Tempted to have Join'd you; for Whatever Enjoyments a Man Has in a Settled state, They Can Never Equall the Pleasure of An Agreeable Journey in Good Company.

"I Return Thanks, Sir, for Your Kind Offers of Service Abroad, and Should be Oblig'd to You, if at any Time You Meet With a Small Picture Either in the Historicall of Land-sk[ape] way, that is worth Buying and that You can Purchase for a Small Matter, If When You have an Opportunity [you] would Send it me, and I will pay the Mony to your Order. If you Can Light of any passenger or Master of a Ship, Such a thing is Easily Convey'd Rolld up."

Matrimonial affairs occupied much of the family's attention and although Calvert never married, we learn that he had some fondness for a Miss Baker, of whom Lowe wrote on March 20, 1723/4.

"Since my last to Leghorn your Brother, and the Widow Pen wth. ye Mortgagees of Pensilvania, have Executed Duplicates of Instructions, & sent them to their Severall Provinces, to be published by way of Proclamation, by the respective Governts. Importing That no more Lands shall be granted out by either of the Proprietors near the Disputed Boundaries, nor any of the Inhabitants who are seated thereabouts be molested in their present Possessions, by whatever Grant they hold Them. This Agreement to continue for 18 Months, In which time, It is hop'd by the good disposition all Parties are in, the sd. Boundaries will be amicably settled.

"I heartily wish for your Assistance in Person at the Meeting which is very shortly intended to be had between your Brother and the Pens. We shall have nobody with us but

Capt Hyde his Eldest Son & Myself. Who they will bring I know not besides James Logan I cannot tell but being now in England is the Man I find They chiefly rely on, who seems to be mighty fond of his own Opinion about *The Istmus & Delaware River & Smith's Maps*, Tho' in Opinion absurdly so which from your helps and many others receiv'd from Mr. Lloyd, which I have been and am now laying together, seems to demonstrate.

"The other day They turned Dr. Friend out of the House, and Voted Pendar duely chosen Tho' They had the same Votes to a Man at their Election. We have had nothing very remarkable this Sessions which is like to be a very short one for 'tis agreed They will rise before Easter, and some talk as if the K of Prussia would visit us this Summer.

"Your friend Mr. Baker at Epsome is lately dead, and has left behind him to his Daughter his house, and Six Thousand Pounds, & his Brother her Guardian & Trustee, and 'tis said that is all he dyed worth. So that you may very well pursue your Travells and come back time enough if your Needle points that way.

"Your Brothers has been directed to more points than One of late, but I am afraid not to much purpose. We are all well and I am desired by all yr. Relations & friends, as often as I see them to give their Love & well wishes to you."

Fuller information as to the Bakers and an account of some Maryland matters was transmitted on March 31 by Lowe.

"The affection wth. which you treat me, & the kind Expostulations you are pleas'd to make use of, to exhort me to a Continuance of that Intercourse of friendship, which you have thought me negligent in prosecuting, lays open to me at one view many advantages accruing to myself, from so tender and Sincere a friend, and gives me this fresh Opportunity of assuring you yt whatever accidents may cause a Suspicion, None shall ever hinder me from improving (what I take an honour to be admitted to) a continued friendship with you, both with

relation to yourself, and your own prosperity in particular, and to your ffamily in Generall, which next to my own, has for some years past been my chief Care and Concern. Sr 'tis no small Satisfaction to me to find from the Best of all your Letters how agreeably your Travels entertain you, notwithstanding the great hazard you were lately in, on your Return from Geneva.

"In mine of the 20th Inst., which I hope by this time you have receiv'd, as well as that of the 25 of January—which I am pleas'd has at last kiss'd your hands, I gave you an Account of Mr. Baker's death & Circumstances, amounting to about Six thousand pounds in all: He has left 5 Trustees, three of his own Relations & two of his Wife's, and given them one hundred pounds apeice, and all the rest to his Daughter, and made her Sole Executrix when she shall attain the Age of Sixteen, tho' I hear there is some Emulation among them already, who shall have Care of her, and her Education, i. e. who shall have the disposall of her. If her Father's Relations; And you upon your return think her worthy your pursuit, Dr. Stringer tells me, he doubts not, but he Shall keep up in them so good an Opinion of you, y^t probably you may obtain, what her Father told him, he of all Things wish'd; and your Brother's Letter to you about this Affair was founded from a Conversation, that Dr. Stringer had with Mr. Baker, in which Mr. Baker said, that of all Things in y^e world, he desired to see his Daughter well disposed of in his life time, & that he had a very great Esteem for you, and should think her so, if you had her, at y^e same time saying that he would give her Ten Thousand pounds down, and would make it worth any Gentleman's while at his Death, to have her. Upon which the Doctor said, nothing was more common than to marry young Ladies, as young as his Daughter, and that you might be sent for home to do that, and afterwards return abroad in pursuit of your Travells, till it was time to consummate.

"This Conversation ended in Mr. M. Baker's desiring the Doctor to acquaint your Brother with it, and letting him know,

that he would take an Opportunity soon of waiting upon him. Mr. Baker never did after wait on yr. Brother, but your Brother sent him word he would wait upon him, and in his Sickness did call on him, tho' he did not see him. Whether his Inability to performe what he had talked, or his sickness, and hasty Death was the Cause y^t this Matter went no further, you can well judge of as we.

"I intirely agree wth. you that Your Bro. should avoid ye Character of a Fortune hunter, and do think he had better match among his Equalls, than for Mony only, tho' that seems to influence him most at present, & doubt not, notwithstanding his little late Disappointments, y^t he easily may, if he thinks fit, fix himself by a good Allyance, or a good Sum, both would do well, but without One of them, It would be very Ill.

"I think in my last I sent you some Account of our Success in Browns Affair: He petitioned the Council here against y^e Judgement of the Provinciaall Court in Maryland for 500£ Damiges, besides the Costs (which was given by a Jury) and would have had y^e same set aside; But upon your Brothers Letter to y^e Council setting forth, y^t he ought before he had come home for relief, to have apply'd to the Court of Appeals in Maryland, & then to him as Absolute Lord and Proprietary, but however Submitting this case of Brown's to be determined by their Lordships, Saving his Right in all other Cases, their Lordships was pleas'd to Order, without entering at all into y^e Merits of y^e Case, *That Brown might Have his Appeal from the Provincial Court to the Court of Appeals in Maryland.*

"So Brown is sent back thither not over well pleas'd, tho' We are; and Mr. F——d is not so forward as he was, who diligently attended the Issue of Browns Affair. Your Brothers Letter was well drawn and well spoken of by Those to whom it was addressed, tho' I heard that Ld. C. J. K. should say in Conversation, y^t he apprehended the Court of Appeals in Maryland, which is the Governour & Council, was the Dernier Resort of the Province, and that the Governour & Council was

the Proprietor himself. But nothing is mentioned in y^e Order, about it, so y^t matter rests to be well consider'd, and may be taken up, or dropt, as Occasion offers.

"I apprehend yr. Acct of Mr. Wyat is pretty true, tho' I believe 'tis better for her however, than as she was before. Believe me Sr. I grudge no Expense in Letters, but you will pardon my naturall Bent to good husbandry so far as to Excuse me for mentioning, that I thought fifteen pence for y^e Case of a Letter not so well applyed as it might otherwise be, and your Sister Brerewood says she thinks so too. Yr. Brother Cecil has I know, writt lately to you, and I doubt not but Edwd. and the Family of the Hydes will dread, as I really do, being struck out of your Roll, for sincerely speaking I solemnly declare I do nothing with more truth than when I subscribe myself your

Most Sincere & most
Affectionate friend, and
Kinsman to Command

Cha. Lowe."

"P. S. I shall not forget to move Yr. Brother for the Midsummr. Mony & hope y^r Entertainment at Rome now will in all things answer y^r Expectations."

Cecil Calvert's first letter bears date Woodcote, May 16, 1724, and speaks of the journey to Maryland of Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Calvert whom he nicknames the Countess Henrietta.

"Yours is but Latly Come to my hands, wh. gave me a Great Deal of Pleasure to find y^t mine arrived safe to yours. I was very much surprised at your Long Silence wh. I find has been Occasioned by the Negligence of the Post Office; wh. is to frequently a Negglect Committed by them and makes people think of y^t Proverb (Out of Sight Out of Mind) wh. I find by your Letters to Mr. Lowe you seem to have Expressd. I hope for the Future my Letters may Arrive in theire proper Time, and beg that you will have a better Opinion of a Bro: & a True

friend to whome it will be allways the greatest Satisfaction to heare of your welfare. And now I know how to Direct to you I shall never be wanting in my Correspondence, weh is the greatest Pleasure I can have from an absent Friend. I find by your Last Letter to Mr. Lowe you are at Rome, and have had the misfortune to have been Ille, But am Glad to find by the same that you are recoverd. For it would have been unfortunate to have had an Illness y^t should have prevented you Seeing one of the Greatest Curiosities that seldome happen, that of the Coronation of the Pope, wh wee in this part of the World waite with a great deal Pleasure for the Account of the Ceremony wh wee hope wee shall have from you.

"Our Family is the Same as you Left it and as yet no Prospect of its altering, many Matches has been offer'd but one thing or other has putt them off, and he not Careing wether he Alters his Condition or not, and haveing at Present Little thoughts about it.

"As for Ned he is an In Amorata still and is not as yet declared to be Consumated, wh Occasions Little disputes between the Peare and him weh I am afear'd in Time may be of Ille Consequence to him; I Ask'd him wether he had answer'd your Letter and he sd he would doe it speedly. The Dk: Gives his Hum. Service to you as does likewise Mr. Speed. My Sister Brerewood is very easy now all Things are made up. Mr. Hyde gives his service to you as does all the family, and Intends to Lett you heare from him soone, he is agoing to Kingston Lyle haveing made great alteration there.

"The Countess Henrietta is arriv'd safe to Maryland but the Capt of the Ship gave a Sad Account of her Behaviour during the voyage For when the ship went a one side she raved att the Capt. and told him he was resolved to Drownn her, and her goods, that he was a Heathen and did not think y^t there was a God, and Clapped her Back to the Side of ship to support it from over setting, and if there Came any sudden squalls she Cryed out for all the ships Crew to help her, As

for Mrs Ross she happen'd to Laugh to See her in these Agonies and she told her she was of the same principles as the Capt was.

"Mrs Growes gives her Humble Service to you

I am Dr Brother your

Most Affectionate and Loveing

Bro: to Command

CECIL CALVERT."

"Mr. Promite (?) is turn'd off. We have had here great numbers of People that have attempted to destroy ymselves, Some Succeeded. Mr. Mordant shot himself, Cock of Norfolk's younger Bro: has drunk Poisson, but is in a fair way of recovery Mr. Mordant's Bro: has never been heard of Since the Death of this Bro: theire are three or four more whose names I Cannot think on but it is very Common to heare now that anybody has either killed themselves or stabled ymselves dangerously, great numbers are Confined, the only reason that I Can Heare wh is Left behind by some [of] them is yt the world is full of Misery Crossys and disappointments so that they have thought Life a Burden wh they unhappily have got ride of."

On June 10, 1724, Lowe wrote Calvert giving him intimation that he would be sent as Governor to Maryland and speaking of the dispute concerning the English Statutes which was destined to disturb Calvert's sojourn in the Province.

"Dear Sir

"I have this day by your Bro: Baltimore's Order writt to Capt. Hyde to give you Credit on some Merchant in Leghorn for Three hundred pounds, which the Capt told me two or three days agoe he could easily do: and your Brother at the same time he orders you this Mony, directs me to let you know y^t he would have you to regulate your future Travells so as to be at home within the year.

"I believe he thinks it time (after the year is out) for you to make such a figure here as may put you, and him into such a Condition as to send you easily to Maryland to mind your own fortune there and His, which he himself finds enough to do with here. A Word to the Wise is sufficient. As to Mrs Baker's Fortune & Condition it is according to my last acct.

"I do not apprehend any good will come of our late Meeting with the Pensilvanians, for Logan, who was there, was very tenacious of his own Opinions, and They seem to be wholly guided by him.

"Forwards Business grows warm, he has given me much trouble of late. I am just now going with your Brother to Epsome for a Mouthfull of Air, & there to think of an answer to the late warm Address of the Lower House of Assembly relating to the English Statutes operateing in Maryland, of which I gave you some Generall Account in my former Letters. I find they are entirely in y^e wrong in their Notions, as I hope to shew them from many adjudgd cases in England, and by a particular dissent which I hear his Majtie has lately given to a Law made in Jamaica to y^e same purpose with what our Marylanders aim at, for attempting by that Law to Establish and introduce the body of the English Statutes in a generall manner there.

"I cannot be more particular on these heads now, nor have I time to trouble you with any other at present, But in generall to let you know that all are pretty well and wish you so. And none with more Sincerity than

Sir

Most Affectionate

humble Servant

CHA: LOWE."

Hearne wrote again, from Oxford, on June 24, and discussed antiquities.

"Your letter of the 28th of March last was very welcome, upon several accounts, particularly for the curious Remarks in it relating to Antiquities. The two copper plates at Lyons must be very valuable, especially if they are (as I see no reason to doubt of their being) as old as the time of Claudius. There are many Instances of the like Plates. The old Roman Laws and Decrees were preserved partly in Brass and partly in Stone. And they have been printed from the very Monuments themselves. It would be of use if Travellers would take the very Dimensions of such Plates, and the Form of the Letters and other Characters upon them. The Form of the Characters would be of service in determining their Age, after the same manner as we judge of the Age of mss. by Specimens of the Hands.

"I hope you have taken the whole Roman Inscription in the Hermitage near Lyons. The DOMVVS . Q . DIVINAE in it shews, that the Expression of DOMVS DIVINA for DOMVS AVGVSTA was us'd very early.

"Indeed I believe it to be as old as the time of Claudius, notwithstanding it was most frequently made use of after the time of Antoninus Pius. I know not what progress hath been made for settling and illustrating the Antiquities of Lyons; but I think it would be no very difficult Task to do it from the great variety of old Monuments that are still to be seen there.

"It would be still easier to adjust the Antiquities of Nismes as there are most Noble Remains there, so I do not question but you have taken notice of as many as your time would permitt you to examine. It became a Colony in the time of Augustus, after which period the Coyns found at it should be all exactly noted. If this City was but a fifth part less than Rome, it was prodigious. What Rome was may be seen in P. Victor's book *de regionibus urbis Rome*, which all travellers, that go to Rome ought to consult.

"I should rather retain Palladio's P. I. V. S. on the Architrave of the maison Quarree at Nismes, than turn the I into a T. It will then denote PONI IVSSIT VOTVM SOLVENS, and we

may from thence gather, that part of the Inscription is wanting. Whether it were a Temple, Basilique or Capitole, (for, it seems, there are different opinions about it) I should not at all doubt but that it was done out of Conformity to some vow, and that by some very great person, after some great good fortune. Nor can I think that it was erected by a community of men, such as a *Collegium Fabricensium*, the buildings of that kind being not so stately.

"When you were at Lucca, you should have view'd the old mss. there, several of which are of great value. This would have made amends for its being barren, in other respects, of Antiquities. As I remember Montfaucon mentions a Lactantius there in Capitols. Which if so, it would be worth while to make a journey thither to compare it accurately, especially since there are some Things in it of great value, not printed when Montfaucon published his book, tho' I think they are printed since (at least some of them) by a German, whom I knew here in Oxford. It would have been of Service also had you inspected the mss. in other places. This is an Inquiry too much neglected by Travellers. Montfaucon was sensible of it, and therefore made it his business when he travelled to bring it into practise by looking over all mss. of note he could meet with, and afterwards giving a publick account of them. Mabillon likewise took the same method.

"I am, at present, of Sir Walter Raleigh's Opinion about the *triremes*. The words in the original of Thucydides are different from the Latin Translation you mention. Leipenius's Bibliotheca will direct you to Authors that have writ upon this subject.

"I sent your Copy (in large Paper) of Robert of Gloucester to Mr. Lowe, from whom I receiv'd two Guineas in full for it the 23d. of last Month. But my Ld. Litchfield (whose brother of Corpus Christi Coll. died of the small Pox on the 16th of that Month) hath not had his as yet.

"On the 16th of March Last died my worthy Friend John Bridges Esqr. leaving behind him a great heap of mss. Col-

lections (all, as far as I can hear, indigested) for his design'd Antiquities of Northamptonshire. These are to be kept in the Family, but his Library is to be sold.

I am, with all due respect,

Dear Sir,

Your most obliged humble servant

THO: HEARNE."

Lowe's letter of July 1, is devoted to Baltimore's matrimonial projects and to Maryland affairs.

"Upon my coming to Town yesterday, I found the inclos'd directed for you, wch I now send without haveing many particulars worth your Notice to lay before you, Only I begin to apprehend y^t y^e Affair of Mrs. F——s is coming on again with your B. B. If it does, he is to have in present 2000£——pr Ann in Land, and as much as he can get afterwards.

"Mr Forward has had his Hearing against Poulson ex parte upon his Appeal here from a judgment given in the Provinciall Court & that Confirmed by the Court of Appeals in Maryland for 600£. Which Judgemts were reversed here for two Errors, (among others aledg'd) The One, that after Judgement has pass'd in the Provinciall Court and a writ of Error was brought to the Court of Appeals, They proceeded to put the sd Judgment into Execution by Attaching Forward's Effects, pending the Suit in the Court of Appeals, which ought not to have been done: The Other that They Attached the sd 600£ in Three Severall Persons hands who had Effects of Forward's to that Value, which is likewise irregular.

"This is not the Same Suit wch was in the Admiralty Court, tho' upon Account of the sd Ship, wch Forward appeal'd from, and had an order upon his giving Security in Maryland to abide the Tryall in y^e Provinciall Court, that his Goods, which were attached by Virtue of the Admiralty Decree, should be restored to him; ffor upon his giving Security to abide the sd

Tryall in the Provinciaall Court, no Goods were restored to him, and therefore he did not proceed to carry that Cause to the Provinciaall Court, But they complained again that the late Order of the K. in Councill has not been obeyed, and has got it more strictly reinforced; and is advised (and I apprehend rightly) that y^e Judge of the Admiralty Court had no manner of Cognizance of the Cause, and y^t all y^t he has done was arbitrary, & without any Authority, and therefore he hopes to manage Matters so, as to make him personally, and Boardley and all who touch'd any of those Effects attach'd by the Order of the Admiralty Court to pay him his Damages thereby sustained.

“Your Relations & friends are all well, and much yours.”

While Calvert was in Rome in July, 1724, Dr. Richard Rawlinson acted as his antiquary, as Calvert afterwards told Hearne.⁶⁰ On August 29, Cecil Calvert again wrote⁶¹ his brother from London.

“Your Last Letter came safe to my hands, wh gave me a great Deal of Pleasure to find that my Correspondence is agreeable to you, wh Correspondence Shall never be wanting on my Side, for nothing can be a greater Pleasure than as to know the Health and Welfare of an absent Friend, and a Brother. I am Glad to find that you have had your Health So well as not to be detained in Your Travels wh I was much afraid of when you Sett out, and God send you may return with a better Constitution then you went with.

“By your Last I find you are at Naples, wch Place must be very Pleasant being Scituated in So Delightfull a Country, As to the Scituation of Your Lodgings I think you are In the Right, having a Prospect towards Mount Vesuvius, whose Eruption I hope may be attended with no Ill Consequences. I hope when that Combustable Mount has vented itself you will be so

⁶⁰ 2 *Reliq. Hearn.*, 287.

⁶¹ Aunt Paston is dying as Cecil writes.

kind as to favour us with An Account of Such Extraordinary Eruptions Because People Differ much Concerning those Mountains.

“As to your Account of Rome and the Coronation, wh Account I should have been very desirous to see, But my Bro: Baltemore being a person of So much Business, and having So many Correspondences Intermixed with one another y^t He has never had that Letter In his Pocket when I have asked him for it. So tht if it would not be too much trouble to you when you Sett Pen to Paper to Me as to give me a little Account of Such Particular things, I shall be very much Oblige to you.

“As to News there is none Stirring. The Lottery is begun drawing but no great prise Come up as yet. I find you have five Tickets wh I wish you good Success with.

“The Familly of the Brerewood are in good Hopes of Letting theire House well, the King haveing taken a likeing to Windsor.

“The Familly of the Hydes are gone to theire seat in Berkshire.

“The Chatau de Woodcote has had many Alterations, Four Pillars are Erected Neare the Horse Troff facing the Visto down the Parck, the Walls of the Fountn Court is pulled down, and a Fountaine to be made theire, His Eys begin to be fixed towards the Stabling wh may Occasion theire Removal. Poor Ned's Affair is not finished, but I am afraid it will End in Matrimony. As for myself I have bought a Lieutenant in the Second Troop of Horse Graniders wh is better than doeing nothing.

“Milford Henry is agoeing to Maryland. I Shall Here End a Tedious Letter; having Ventured upon Your Patience.

I am Dear Bro: Your most

Affectionate & Loveing

Brother to Command

CECIL CALVERT.”

[To be continued.]

"BABYLON'S FALL."

[This is one of four remarkable pamphlets dealing with the conflict between the Parliamentary and the Proprietary's forces in 1655; the others being Langford's *Refutation*, *Hammond vs. Heamans*, and *Heamans' Narration*. They are cited by Bozman, and later historians have used Bozman's extracts. As there seems to be no printed copy of either in this country, we shall reproduce them in full, from copies made from the originals in the Bodleian Library and the British Museum by Henry F. Thompson, Esq.]

BABYLONS FALL

IN MARYLAND

A FAIR

WARNING

TO LORD BALTMORE

OR A

RELATION

of an Assault made by divers Papists, and Popish Officers of the Lord Baltimore's against the Protestants in Maryland; to whom God gave a great Victory against a greater force of Souldiers and armed Men, who came to destroy them.

Published by Leonard Strong, Agent for the people of
Providence in Maryland.

Printed for the Author, 1655.

BABYLON'S FALL IN MARYLAND

A FAIR WARNING TO LORD BALTAMORE.

In the year 1649, many, both of the congregated Church, and other well affected people in Virginia, being debarred from the free exercise of Religion under the Government of Sir William Barkely removed themselves, Families and Estates into the Province of Maryland, being thereunto invited by Captain William Stone, then Governor for Lord Baltimore, with promise of Liberty in Religion and priviledges of English subjects.

An Oath to the Lord Baltimore was urged upon this people after their coming up, which if they did not take, they must have no Land, nor abiding in the Province. This Oath was very scrupulously looked upon; first, In regard it bindes to acknowledge and be subject to a Royal Jurisdiction and absolute Dominion of the Lord Baltimore, and to defend it and him against all power whatsoever. This was thought far too high for him being a Subject, to exact upon such terms as it was exacted and too much unsutable to the present liberty which God had given the English Subjects from Arbitrary and Popish Government as the Lord Baltimore's Government doth plainly appear to be. Secondly, It was exceedingly scrupled on another account viz: That they must swear to uphold that Government and those Officers who are sworn to countenance and uphold Antichrist, in plain words exprest in the Officers Oath, the Roman Catholick Religion. And for these people to own such by an Oath, whom in their hearts they could by no means close with; what could it be accounted but Collusion.

Yet nevertheless the people that were then come up to Providence, considering Lord Baltimore to be Lord of the soil, and willing to acknowledge him, and pay him his due Rents and Services; upon that account took an Oath which was much qualified and moderated from its former rigour; but this though it was accepted by Captain Stone, the Lord Baltimore's Lieu-

tenant, yet utterly rejected by his Lordship, who gave order that the Oath absolutely should be urged; and gave special instructions and charge to his Lieutenant to proclaim, That all that would not take the Oath within three Months after publication, and pay Rents, and sue out Patents should be expelled the Province, and the Land seized to his Lordships use; who required his Officers to see the contents of the Proclamation executed. Now the people having been formerly sensible of such yokes imposed contrary to what was promised them before they came into the Province, complained by their Agent in England.

First, to the Lord Baltimore, desiring his Lordship, That such burthens as the Oath and other great inconveniences mentioned in our instructions, might be removed. But the Lord Baltimore rejected the motion. Our Agent presented a Petition to the Council of State, where it hath been depending neer four years, without any hearing—Answer or Relief; which hath brought unspeakable troubles upon this Province, & now at last occasioned the Shedding of much English blood, yea, of the Saints in Maryland. God grant that Right and Justice may have a more open course to flow into all the Dominions of England, without obstructions, and, that innocent blood be not shed any more for want thereof.

In the year 1652 Richard Bennet esqr, Colonel William Cleyborne, and Captain Edmund Curtis, Commissioners for the supream Authority of the Commonwealth of England, arrived in Maryland, in the *Guiny Friggot* to reduce that Province into the obedience of the Commonwealth of England, according to their Commission which was effected by them, first, in their taking away the Commissions and Powers of the Lord Baltimore, in the hands of Captain William Stone his Governour, and Thomas Hatton his Secretary, and the rest of the Lord Baltimore's Council; as they had very good cause so to do; for none of the English Dominions had more need of being reduced; and caused them to take the Engagement to the Commonwealth of England, as it was then without King or House

of Lords—and so they might have continued in their places still, onely to the Commonwealth of England; but they would not yield to issue out writs in any other name, then Lord Baltimore's because to him.

In the year 1654, upon some Instructions and Relations from the Lord Baltimore out of England, Captain William Stone and Mr. Thomas Hatton, and the Popish Councillors, rose up against the Reducement, displacing those whom the States Commissioners had placed, and introducing the old Popish Council; calling that which was done by commission from the Council of State in England, Rebellion against the Lord Baltimore; and those that were Actors in it, Factious and Seditious Persons; which was done by a Proclamation full of railing terms, published at Providence in the Church-Meeting.

The Commissioners for the Commonwealth of England hearing that new Orders and Instructions were come to Maryland from Lord Baltimore, and that one Scarborough, a mischievous instrument of the Lord Baltimore, was gone up Maryland, resolved to come and see in what condition their affairs stood. And finding a direct contradiction to, and receding from that obedience to the Commonwealth of England which was promised but not performed by the Lord Baltimore's Officers, applied themselves in a peaceable and loving way to persuade them into their due and promised obedience, yet because the said Commissioners were given to understand, That there was a mischievous design by Lord Baltimore's Officers and their Complices to apprehend their persons, and to raise Forces against the lawful Power of the Commonwealth of England.

The said Commissioners desired some to come down from Providence, and some from Putuxent to guard their Persons, and defend themselves and people from that power of men in Arms which by this time Captain Stone had pressed in Lord Baltamores name, upon pain of death to assist him against the said Commissioners, and gathered together in a formidable manner. But the said Commissioners being greatly desirous of peace, and willing to avoid the shedding of blood, applied

themselves to the said Captain Stone to bring him to a parley and conference; where after some arguing, the said Captain Stone resigned up the Government which he took up in the Lord Baltamores name, into the hand of the Commissioners of England; promising to be obedient to that Government, which by their Authority should be set over them, under his Highness the Lord Protector.

The ordering and governing the affairs of Maryland, was then committed to Captain Will. Fuller, Mr. Richard Preston, Mr. Richard Durand, Mr. Edward Loyd &c, others mentioned in the Commission, who were required to attend the Engagement of the Commonwealth of England, to keep Courts &c, and to summon an Assembly in October following. At this Assembly there was a full and lawful Representative of the whole Province, where the Act of Reducement of this Province by Commission from the Council of State in England to Richard Bennet esqr., Col. William Cleyborne, Edmund Curtis, was freely and fully acknowledged by the whole Assembly; the Burgesse of every respective County and Limit confirming the same and submitting thereunto. And did pass and record an Act, That whosoever did publish any Writ or Summons, Declaration or Proclamation, either in the Lord Baltimore's or any other name, then the Government so settled as aforesaid had and received should be accounted a Delinquent against the Commonwealth of England and dealt with accordingly.

The same Assembly did make Protestation against a Declaration sent over by his Lordship and recorded by his Secretary; wherein the said Lord did declare the people at Providence, by him called Annarundell, to be Rebels; and strictly charged his Officers efficaciously to deal with them accordingly: but no ground or reason thereof could be found. But their not compliance with his Arbitrary and Popish Government, and the adhering to the Engagement and the Reducement aforesaid, and Government settled by the aforesaid Commissioners.

After this Assembly, the Province was quiet, and so continued until the later end of January; about which time the

Ship *Golden Fortune*, whereof Captain Tilman was Commander arrived in Maryland.

Then the Lord Baltimore's Officers, and the Popish party began to divulge abroad, and boast much of power which came in that ship from his Highness the Lord Protector to confirm the Lord Baltimore's to him, and to reestablish his Officers in their former places under him: which pretended power they assumed to themselves; Capt. Stone and the rest giving out threatning speeches, That now the Rebels at Patuxent and Severne, should know that he was Governour again; giving order, That neither Act of the said Assembly should be observed, nor writ from the power established by the Commissioners aforesaid obeyed, but what should issue forth in the name of the Lord Proprietary, viz Lord Baltimore. And further the said Captain Stone gave several Commissions to the Papists and other desperate and bloody fellows, to muster and raise arms to be ready upon all occasions, giving out that he would go to Putuxent and seize the Records of the Province at the place where they were appointed to be kept by an Act of the Assembly, and to apprehend Mr. Richard Preston also, at whose house they were; which shortly after was effected by Vertue of a Warrant in Captain Stone's name, without Proclaiming, or shewing any power by which he acted such high Robberies. But in threatning speeches declared, That they would have the Government; and for the terror of others, would hang some of the Commissioners, which were entrusted with the Government by the Commissioners of the Commonwealth of England, under his Highness the Lord Protector, namely Capt. William Fuller, Mr. Richard Preston, and Mr. William Durand.

About this time Captain William Fuller, Mr. William Durand, Mr. Leonard Strong and Mr. Richard Ewen, to whom among others the Government was committed, sent two Messengers of quality and trust with Letters to Captain Stone in a way of peace and love; desiring him to make it known by what power he surprised the Records; and desiring him the said Captain Stone to give an Answer, as by the Letter, relation

thereunto being had, more at large appeareth: But the said Captain Stone instead of giving a satisfactory Answer, imprisoned the Messengers, and in much wrath and fury said he would show no power: at least he affirmed, that he acted by a power from Lord Baltimore; and that the Lord Protector had confirmed the Lord Baltimore's power. If so, Sir, said one of the Messengers, if it be confirmed, let that appear and it will satisfie—Confirmed said Captain Stone I'll confirm it; and so sent them home. After this the said Capt. Stone and his Officers proceeded in their wicked design; yet to colour it over, the said Captain Stone published a Proclamation to deceive the amazed and distracted people at Putuxent; wherein he called God to witness, that he intended not to use any hostile way to them or the people at Providence.

Which Protestation how false and feigned it was, the following proceedings of himself and Officers will clearly evidence to all the World: for notwithstanding this Proclamation and Protestation, the said Captain Stone sent up to Putuxent one William Eltonhead and Josias Fendall, and with them twenty men in Arms, who did beset and entred the house of Mr. Richard Preston, with intent to surprise him; but not finding him at home, took away in Guns Swords and Ammunition to the value of 30 l. sterling; ransacked every place in and about the house, to seek for the said Richard Preston; and as some of the Company then said with purpose to hang him for his rebellion against the Lord Baltimore. At the same time they surprised John Sutton who was appointed by the Assembly and Secretary to attend the Records for any that should have occasion to use them either for search or Copy; and carried him away Prisoner with such Guns and Ammunition he had, and kept him about twenty dayes; even so they dealt with Lieutenant Peter Johnson; several other houses at Putuxent, they served in the like kinde. And when they were desired to shew by what power or Commission they so acted, they would in a proud bravado clap their hands on their swords, and say, Here is a commission. This was no sooner effected at Putuxent, but pres-

ently they mustered in Arms two hundred or two hundred and fifty men at the house of the aforesaid Eltonhead, which Eltonhead and Fendall sent up by night several Boats with armed men, and forced many of Putuxen whether they would or not to go with them upon their warlike Expedition to Providence; taking all the Guns, Powder, Shot, and Provision, they could anywhere finde. And when they had done what they pleased at Putuxent, they bent all their forces towards Providence, the chief place of the residence of most of the Commissioners, and people that were forced out of Virginia by Sir William Barkely for conscience sake. Some of the said Company marching by Land, others by Water; they that marched by Land, did much spoil and robbery in all the Houses and Plantations where they came, breaking open Doors, Trunks and Chests. In this barbarous manner, they carried it for about forty miles.

Now again the Commissioners at Providence sent other Messengers with a Letter to Capt. Stone, still complaining his proceedings and seeking the knowledge of his power; and that some better accomodation might be attended to prevent the ruine and desolation of the whole Province, which this course was very likely to bring to pass. If he were resolved to come to no Parley or Treaty they protested in the said writing, that by the help of God, they were resolved to commit themselves into the hand of God, and rather die like men, than live like slaves. This was also rejected by the said Capt. Stone and his Complices, the Messengers apprehended, their Boat seized, and onely three of six escaped to bring the report of their desperate and bloody design, and that they were upon their march in a hostile way.

Capt. Stone and his Company still drew neerer to Providence into a place called Herring Creek, where they apprehended one of the Commissioners, and forced another man of quality to flie for his life, having threatned to hang him up at his own door; and not finding the man, affrighted his wife, and plundered the house of Ammunition and Provision, threatning still

what they would do to the people at Providence, and that they would force the rebellious factious Roundheads to submit; and then they would show their power.

Having now left the Country behinde them bare of men, save only such as fled into the woods from their cruelty and rapine, as also of Arms and Ammunition; the poor women urging this to them, What should they do if the Indians should come upon them, being thus strip'd of men and Arms to defend them, and in what a sad and sorrowful condition they were left. These merciless men answered scoffingly, It matters not, your sorrow is our joy.

And indeed, it is too apparent, that the Indians waited upon their motions, and by examination it was found at Providence, that the Indians were resolved in themselves, or set on by the Popish faction, or rather both together to fall upon us: as indeed after the fight they did, besetting houses, killing one man, and taking another prisoner.

Now the people at Providence perceiving such a tempest ready to fall upon them, and all messages rejected, prepared for their coming, looking up and crying to the Lord of Hosts and King of Sion, for counsel, strength and courage, being resolved in the strength of God to stand on their guard, and demand an account of these proceedings; seeing no other remedy, for so great a mischief could be found.

About this time Captain Stone sent two men to publish a Proclamation quite against the Law established by the Commissioners of the Commonwealth of England, and against an Act of a lawful Assembly; which being read, and having no other Treaty to offer, they were quietly dismissed to their own Company, to whom they might have gone if they would.

That night Capt. Stone and his Army appeared in the river of Severne at Providence, with eleven or twelve vessels, greater and lesser, some of which had plundered by the way, in which their whole Army were wafted.

Capt. Fuller and the Council of War appointed at Providence Mr. Wil Durand Secretary to go aboard the *Golden Lion*, which then lay at Anchor in the River, and to fix a Proclama-

tion in the main mast, directed to Captain Heamans, Commander of the said Ship, wherein he was required in the name of the Lord Protector, and Commonwealth of England, and for the maintenance of the just Libertyes, lives and Estates of the free Subjects thereof against an unjust power to be aiding and assisting in this service.

The said Captain Heamans at first was unwilling; but afterwards seeing the equity of the Cause, and the groundless proceedings of the Enemy, he offered himself, Ship, and Men for that service, to be directed by the said William Durand.

The enemy was come within the command of the Ship at the shutting in of the evening: the Captain of the Ship was required to command them aboard by a piece of Ordnance. The enemy with a great noise rejected the warning. Then another Piece was levelled where they heard the Boats rowing; the Shot whereof lighting something neer, but doing no hurt; A Messenger came aboard; but had nothing of any message to deliver, save onely that Capt. Stone thought the Captain of the Ship had been satisfied. To which the Captain answered, Satisfied with what? I never saw any power Captain Stone had, to do as he hath done; but the Superscription of a Letter—I must, and will appear for these in a good Cause.

That night the Enemy run into the Creek; where they landed out of reach of the Ship.

But in the morning; all their vessels were block'd up by a small Barque with two pieces of Ordnance, which was commanded to lie in the mouth of the Creek, and so kept from coming out.

The same day being the first day of the week, and the 25 of March the Enemy appeared in a body upon a narrow neck of the Land, neer their vessels, and with Drums and shoutings said, Come ye Rogues, come ye Rogues, Roundheaded Dogs; which caused the Captain of the Ship to give fire at them, and forced them to march further off, into the neck of Land.

In the meantime Capt. Will Fuller with his Company came up the River with shoutings and courageous rejoicings, and

landed with a hundred and twenty men, six mile distant from the Enemy: and immediately sent away all their Sloops and Boats, committing themselves into the hand of God: he marched directly where the Enemy lay waiting for him. The Enemies Sentry shot; immediately they appeared in order. Captain Fuller still expecting that then at last possibly they might give a reason of their coming, commanded his men upon pain of death not to shoot a Gun, or give the first onset; setting up the Standard of the Commonwealth of England: against which the Enemy shot five or six guns, and killed one man in the front before a shot was made by the other. Then the word was given In the name of God fall on; God is our strength—that was the word for Providence; the Marylander's Word was Hey for Saint Maries. The charge was, fierce and sharp for the time; but through the glorious presence of the Lord of Hosts, manifested in and towards his poor oppressed people, the Enemy could not endure, but gave back; and were so effectually charged home, that they were all routed, turned their backs, threw down their Arms, and begged mercy. After the first volley of shot, a small Company of the Enemy, from behinde a great tree fallen, galled us, and wounded divers of our men, but were soon beaten off. Of the whole Company of the Marylanders there escaped only four or five, who run away out of the Army to carry news to their Confederates. Captain Stone, Colonel Price, Captain Gerrard, Captain Lewis, Captain Hendall, Captain Guither, Major Chandler, and all the rest of the Councillors, Officers and souldiers of the Lord Baltimore among whom, both Commanders & souldiers a great number being Papists, were taken, and so were all their Vessels, Arms, Ammunition, provisions; about fifty men slain and wounded. We lost only two in the field; but two died since of their wounds. God did appear wonderful in the field, and in the hearts of the people; all confessing him to be the onely Worker of this victory and deliverance.

Examinatur per me.

WILLIAM DURAND,
Secretary of Maryland.

The Postscript.

Thus God our Strength appeared for us; and the blood which they thirsted after in others, was given to themselves to drink; the miseries which they threatned to the innocent, fell upon the guilty; the pit which they digged for others, themselves fell into; the cords which they brought to binde us, bound themselves. This is the Lord's doing, it may well be marvellous in our eyes.

What hath been written, is but a very abstract of those great and various providences of God towards his people, and against Antichrist; a great volume would not contain the wonders which the Lord himself hath wrought and manifested to the hearts of his people in this dispensation. The sum is Satan and his seed, rising up against the seed of the woman, bruises the heel of Christ, but destroyed himself utterly. The further evil men proceed in their own way, the nearer to destruction: so it is with all flesh, it works itself into ruine, through the adored depths of the wisdom of God.

Those who are acquainted with the clear and familiar appearances of God to his people in times of distress, can understand and rejoyce in what may now a little further be hinted.

First, the Lord confounded the Language of Babel in the hearts, projects, and consultations of his people, when they were devising to defend themselves from this danger, till they came to that condition of Jehosaphat, we know not what to do, but our eyes are towards thee; wilt thou judge them? for we have no strength against this multitude.

Secondly, Now the Lord gives testimony from himself in the spirits of many of his Saints in a wonderful, plaine, yet glorious manner; (for the secret of the Lord is with them that fear him) so that as well women as men spake or rather God spake in them to express testimony what should be the issue of this conflict, that is glory to God in the highest, deliverance to his people, destruction to Babylon, Songs unto Sion, which was revealed so powerfully, evidently and certainly, that it ravish'd the hearts of some, astonish'd others, and encouraged

the heart both of General, Captains, and Souldiers, as well as others that could not fight, to a Triumph before the Engagement, and the enjoyment of a victory by the assurance of faith, before one stroke of the battle.

The bow of the Lord was made quite bare, to be seen of all that had an eye to see, & his arrows were seen to be sharp in the heart of the Kings enemies before they fell under him. God made the feeble to be as David and David as God, they were carried out in the strength of the Lord, who gave this testimony to one of the Captains, just as the Enemy came up, The Victory is yours: but God shall be seen, and not man in it. After the battle what acknowledgement of God in it was in every mean souldiers mouth, as well as the Commanders, what praising of God, is beyond expression. They run through all the Company, Give God the glory, Blessed be the name of the Lord.

Finis.

THE CASE OF THE GOOD INTENT.

Continued.

Our Duty to the Public obliges us, for their better understanding the following narrative, to acquaint them, that M^r Samuel Buchanan, at present in London, arrived in Maryland, about July 1767; did a great deal of Business in the Country; was well acquainted with the public Transactions; left the Province about August 1769, and arrived at London the 14th or 15th of September following; and that M^r John Reade Magruder is a Native of Maryland; a considerable Merchant of Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's County, left this Province in the same Ship, at the same time with M^r Samuel

Buchanan, and arrived with him, as has been said, at London, on the 14th or 15th of September 1769.

Having now stated what we apprehended were material Circumstances to be known, in order to place the Proceedings of the Committee in a proper Light, and to evince that their Determination was not given upon a partial View of Things, or personal Dislike, as has been meanly suggested, we shall proceed to state the Facts, and other Matters, which were in Proof to the Committee, respecting the Importation of Goods by the *Good Intent*; but first it may be necessary to reprint the following Advertisement, that appeared in the Maryland Gazette, Number 1272.

"The Brigantine *Good Intent*, Captain Errington, sailed from London, for this Province, about the latter End of October, with some European Goods designed for us the Subscribers, and several Gentlemen in the Counties of Prince George, Baltimore, and Anne-Arundel: And having understood it has been surmised, that the said Goods have been Shipped contrary to, and with an Intention to counter-act the General Association of the Traders, and other Inhabitants of this Province; we think it incumbent upon us to satisfy the Public, that all the Goods designed for us, were not only ordered before the Association was thought of in this Province, but even before the Merchants of Philadelphia entered into theirs; and that we have not directly, or indirectly augmented our Orders, or made any Alteration in them since they were given, wherefore we solicit the Favour of a Meeting, at Annapolis, of a Committee of the Three Counties of Prince-George, Baltimore, and Anne Arundel, on the Arrival of the above-mentioned Brigantine, which shall be properly notified in the Gazette, in order that there may be a full and strict examination into the Truth of what we have asserted. None of our Goods shall be landed til after the Expiration of Twelve Days from the Arrival of the Vessel.

James Dick & Stewart."

In Consequence of the Publication of the foregoing Advertisement, and other Notice given to the several Counties of Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, and Prince George's, of the Arrival of the Brigantine *Good Intent*, Captain Errington, off An-

napolis, with great quantities of European and East India Goods, from London, a Committee from each of those Counties was deputed to examine into the Propriety of that Importation. They accordingly met at Annapolis, on Wednesday the 7th of February 1770, and proceeded to examine into, and deliberate upon that Business, with great Circumspection and Attention. At this meeting were present,

For Anne Arundel Co.	Baltimore County.	Prince George's Co.
Thomas Sprigg,	D ^r John Stevenson,	Christopher Lowndes,
B. T. B. Worthington,	Jonathan Plowman,	Joseph Sim,
John Weems,	John Smith,	Joseph Sprigg,
William Paca,	Ebenezer Mackie,	Stephen West,

Doctor John Stevenson appointed Moderator.

Several Manifests, Letters, Invoices, Shop-Notes, Bills of Lading, the Charter-Party, and other Papers, were laid before the Committee.

The Captain appeared and behaved extremely well, giving very Satisfactory Answers to every question. He declared that he was an entire Stranger in this Country, and had never been informed in England of any Association in Maryland about Goods. It appeared by his Charter-Party, that his Vessel was chartered at London, by John Buchanan, the 22^d of September 1769, at £40 per Month for every Thing (except Port Charges) to be kept in Pay for Six Months certain, with Liberty to keep her for 12 Months. Entered into Pay the 6th of October; cleared the 14th were allowed to send Tobacco, or any Kind of Goods, from Maryland to London, or a Load of Corn up the Streights, subject to the Orders of John Buchanan's Agent here; and in case of Frost, only £25 per Month. Three Months Hire to be paid at London, upon a Certificate of her Arrival in Maryland, &c.

The Manifests of the Vessel's Cargo delivered to the Committee, were as follows:

Goods shipt by John Buchanan, per
Manifest, 14th October 1769.

N	Goods, for Nottingham Store, per John Buchanan's own Account consigned to Judson Cooledge	£ 479- 7- 0
MH	Magruder and Hepburn	837- 7- 3
L		
D ^T S }	Dick and Stewart	314- 7 5
D ^{AS}	Dick and Stewart	1174 1 3
B&C	Buchanan and Cowen	598 6 2
R&G	Ridgely and Goodwin	1007 17 5
WM	William McGachen	643 2 3
WO	Lyon and Walker	1016 3 3
AB }		
AB }	Archibald Buchanan	2070 1 6
IG	Joshua Griffith	32 13 4
TI	Thomas Jenings	54 0 0
AB	Andrew Buchanan	41- 1- 8
IH	John Hall	9- 16- 8
		<hr/>
		£8278- 5- 2

AS	One Box	Anthony Stewart	£
RHD	One Pair Mill-Stones,	Reverend Hugh Dean,	
AB	No. 1, 2, 3	Archibald Buchanan	
ID	One Box	James Dick	

Amount of Goods shipped by John Buchanan £

Goods shipped by Mildred and Roberts viz.

SD	38 Parcels,	Samuel Dorsey	£652- 9- 2
E ^D B	10 Parcels,	Edward Dorsey	249 13 4
WC	1 Cask,	William Cox—	

One or Two Parcels shipt by William Anderson and One or Two small Parcels, by other People; but as the Gentlemen took away their Papers, before the Committee could Copy or take notes of all of them, we cannot give them to the Public. Indeed the Gentlemen promised to return them to us, and we endeavoured to get them, but could not, as will be seen in the

following Account: Besides the above Goods there were on board,

N ^L F	Twenty-one Parcels, shipt by John and Walter Ewer, for Use of the Nottingham Forges, the Property of John Buchanan, James Russell, and Walter and John Ewer, all of London, Merchants,	£393- 2- 6.
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Captain Errington being asked, if he had any Goods of his own in the Vessel, answered, only a few Casks of Porter.

Messieurs James Dick and Stewart, then laid before the Committee their Papers, viz:

1st Their Letter to the Committee, as follows:

Annapolis, February 6, 1770.

Gentlemen,

"The Arrival of the Brigantine *Good Intent*, Capt. William Errington, from London, at this Time, with European Goods, having occasioned some Uneasiness in the Minds of the Inhabitants of this Province, arising from an Apprehension, that said Goods are imported with a View to counteract and defeat the End proposed by the General Association, entered into by the Traders and other Inhabitants the 22^d Day of June last, we, as Importers in said Brigantine, think it a Duty incumbent on us, not only in Defence of our own Honour and Reputation, but for the Satisfaction of the Public, to shew that we have not by this Importation deviated in the smallest Degree from the Terms of the above-mentioned Association—for which Purpose, we now lay before you Extracts of all the Letters which have passed between M^r John Buchanan, of London, and us, since the Orders were sent for these Goods, and the original Orders by which they were sent for; and tho' we flatter ourselves, that a Declaration upon our Honour would have been sufficient to have satisfied many of you who are acquainted with us, that these Orders and Extracts are genuine, yet, in order to preclude all Manner of Doubt as to the Authenticity of the Extracts, we are willing that the original Letters and our Letter Book from whence they are taken, should be examined by any Two of the Committee whom you are pleased to appoint; and we further declare in the most solemn Manner upon our Honour, that nothing, directly or indirectly, by Letter, or otherwise, has passed between M^r John Buchanan and us, or any other person whatever, relative to the Orders for these Goods in

the Brigantine *Good Intent*, except what is contained in the Papers now laid before you. We likewise lay before you the Invoices, Shop-Notes and Bills of Lading, for the Goods belonging to us on board the Brigantine, amounting to the sum of £1377- 2^s- 3^d- Stirling clear of Charges, Part of which Goods, to the Amount of £715- 6^s- 5^d are of those Kinds allowed to be imported; and we have, for your Convenience, stated an Account to shew at one View, what Part of each Shop-Note is of the Articles prohibited, and of those allowed to be imported agreeable to the Association, You have likewise Alphabetical Lists of said Articles, that you may the more easily examine the above-mentioned Account. We have been at this Pains, in order to convince you that our Orders could not have been given with an Intention, as has been insinuated, of having a larger Quantity of fine Goods than usual. You will observe, Gentlemen, that we claim these Goods in the Brigantine, by Virtue of our Orders, sent the 18th of November 1768; Part of which Orders, to the Amount of £2738 including Charges, we received in May last; at which Time, we publicly declared our Expectation of the Remainder, and their not arriving sooner we cannot conceive to be any Infringement of the Association; however we submit the Matter entirely to your Judgment.

"In the Discussion of this Affair we desire nothing but the strictest Examination into our Conduct; and, as we hope it will appear fair and honourable, so we trust you will give us your public Testimony thereof, in order to satisfy the Public, who may have, from Reports, entertained notions to our Prejudice.

We are respectfully, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servants

James Dick & Stewart.

"P. S. It may be proper to mention, that in a Box containing Letters, there are, Three small Parcels, directed for Henry Rozer Esq.; M^{rs} Neal, and M^r John Diggs, which are now lying at London Town: There is likewise sent ashore by the Captain, a small Box, put under his particular Care, marked A.S, containing a Coffee-Pot, and some other Trifles,

To the Gentlemen, the Committee appointed to examine the Importation by the Brigantine *Good Intent*."

2^d Invoices, Bill of Lading, and Shop-Notes which bear Date from September 22^d to October 9th 1769— £1488-8-9

3^d A Letter from John Buchanan, dated London, September 30th 1769, which came with said Goods.

"Agreeable to what I wrote you in my Letter of February 25th last, I now send you the remaining Part of the Goods you wrote for by your Letter, dated November 18th last: I have shipped them on board the *Good Intent*, Captain Errington, and the Amount, as per Invoice, being £1488- 8^s- 9^d-, I have passed to your Debit.

"I wrote you by Captain Grieg and Johnson and by M^r Jordon's Ship; I have since received your Favours of the 24th July, and 9th August last."

4th The following Certificate, from John Buchanan, dated London, 14th October 1769.

"I do hereby certify, that the Goods marked D^L_TS D^A_&S. RC in the Manifest of the *Good Intent*, William Errington, Master, consigned to Messieurs Dick and Stewart, are the remaining Part of Three Cargoes, wrote for by their Letter, dated the 18th November last, which I did not send in the Spring when the other Parts were sent, but wrote them per my Letter, dated the 25th February last, that I would send them in the Fall."

5th Extracts of Letters which passed between James Dick and Stewart, and John Buchanan, as follows:

Extract of a Letter from James Dick and Stewart to John Buchanan, dated November 18, 1768.

"We now venture to send the enclosed Invoice, for Goods for our Stores at Annapolis and London-Town, which, together with the Goods to be marked RC, IR, and IV, may amount to Three Thousand Eight Hundred Pounds, or thereabouts; you will please have them sent by your first Ship for Patapsco, or in the Ship destined for South River, provided she sails nearly the same Time; but as it is of Consequence to have our Goods in early, we would prefer the Patapsco Ship, if the other is likely to be detained longer than Ten Days after her."

Extract of a Letter from John Buchanan to James Dick and Stewart, dated the 20th February, 1769.

"I am now to acknowledge Receipt of your Favours of September 2^d and November 18th and enclosed you have a Bill of Lading, for Goods Shipped on your Account, on board the *Betsey*, as per Invoice, amounting £2738- 14^s- 7½^d- which I have passed to your Debit; I was afraid to send you, at present, such a large quantity

of Goods as you wrote for, not from any Notion that I am in the least Degree unsafe with you, but from the Apprehension that you would not be able to make such Remittances in Time, so as to make the Payment of them here not very inconvenient to me; I therefore at present have sent only Half of them, and I shall send the other Half by some Opportunity, in July or August next, which will be gaining Six Months Time, upon one Half of the Amount; this Method I apprehend will do quite as well for you, and will be more commodious to me, and I hope you will approve of it."

Extract of a Letter from John Buchanan to James Dick, dated the 25th Feb. 1769.

"In regard to Messieurs James Dick and Stewarts Goods, which go by this Opportunity, I refer you to my Letter to them, as what I have done I think cannot make any Difference to them, or be any Disadvantage to them: I hope you will approve of it; if it should happen to be otherwise, it would give me the greatest Concern, particularly on your Account, as I have always had the greatest Esteem for you; it would really hurt me very much, if I thought you was in the least Doubt that I would not do every Thing in my Power to serve you."

Extract of a Letter from James Dick and Stewart to M^r John Buchanan, dated 27th of May, 1769.

"We wrote you the 19th Instant to the above Copy, since which we have your Favour of the 20th February, by Captain Hendrick, enclosing Bill of Lading and Invoice, for Goods on board the Betsey, amounting to £2738- 14s- 7½d- which Sum we have placed to your Credit. We have not yet received our Goods, as the Ship was obliged to proceed to Patapsco before any of her Cargo could be delivered; Should there be any Errors in the Invoice or Shop-Notes, they shall be duly noted hereafter: We are far from being displeased at the manner of your sending our Goods."

Extract of a Letter from John Buchanan to James Dick and Stewart, dated July 17th, 1769.

"It is reported here, that the Merchants of Maryland have come to the same Resolutions that the Merchants of Philadelphia and New York did; that is, not to import any more Goods from Britain, til the Act of Parliament taxing the Colonies is repealed; in that case, I conclude you would not have the Goods I intended to send you about the Middle or latter End of August next; however I suppose I shall hear from you by Capt. Christie, whom I expect

in all this Month: So long as the Colonies continue in this ticklish situation in regard to the Mother-Country, I am really afraid to send Goods to any Body. The Ministry here have certainly acted a wrong Part: I believe they now begin to see their Error; and I hope, before it is long, Matters will be set to Rights, and every Thing will then go on in the usual Way: There is little or no Tobacco at present at Market, therefore the Loadings of the first Ship that come, will go off at very good Prices."

Extract of a Letter from John Buchanan to James Dick, dated the 1st of August 1769.

"I refer you to what I wrote to Messieurs Dick and Stewart, in my Letter, dated 17th July; I am now to acknowledge Receipt of your Favour of May 24th last, wherein I observe what you say about my not sending the whole of the Goods, and I did not imagine, considering your Good Sense and reasonable Way of thinking, you would treat the Matter otherwise that what you have done."

Extract of a Letter from John Buchanan to James Dick and Stewart, dated 16th August 1769.

"I am at a great Loss to know what to do about the Remainder of your Goods, whether to send them or not; I am in Hopes you will say something about it by Captain Christie."

The following Letters from James Dick, and James Dick and Stewart, on this Subject, to Stephen West, one of the Committee from Prince George's County, were laid before the Committee as follows:

Extract of a Letter from M^r James Dick, to M^r West, dated the 29th January 1770.

"I am further to desire the Favour of you, to assist in procuring a Deputation of your Committee, in your County, for the Inspection of Goods imported, whether with, or contrary to the Association entered into at Annapolis in June last. The Case, so far as James Dick and Stewart are concerned, is, they wrote to M^r Buchanan for Goods, by Letter, dated the 15th or 16th November 1768. The Parcel being large, they could not conveniently be sent all the first Opportunity, but upwards of £3000 were sent; the rest, by M^r Buchanan's Letter of the were to be sent in July. Before he could have them shipped, the news of Association in Maryland came to London, which puzzled him

to judge, whether he should then send them or not, as per his Letters of the and 1769. J. Dick and Stewart, not expecting that they ever would be sent, took no further notice of the Matter, writing their full Approbation of what he had done, per Letter, dated 24th May last, and to which Letter J. Dick received an Answer, dated 1st August last J. B. still unresolved about whether it would be proper to send the remaining Goods or not. On Samuel Buchanan's Arrival at home, he, I suppose, depending on the Letter of the Association, that all Goods ordered before the Date of the Association entered into here, might be imported advises his Father to immediately charter a Vessel to carry out these Goods of ours, and others under the same Circumstances. I must here, in the most solemn Manner declare, that neither I nor Anthony Stewart, by word or Deed, directly or indirectly, ever desired or hinted to Sam Buchanan to send these Goods; but, on the contrary, were making out Invoices for Goods for the ensuing year; one in case the Laws repealed, the other in case the Association was continued, when we received Letters, dated 15th September, by one Ship, and of the 4th October per the Packet, advising us of the Goods being ordered &c. There having been some Noise made in our County about this Affair, to name the Authors is not worth while, J. Dick and Stewart thought proper to put something into the Papers, to make Matters easy. The Paper enclosed as there are Gentlemen in Anne-Arundel, Prince George's County, and Baltimore County concerned, we would beg a Committee from each County, to meet at Annapolis, that the Determination might be uniform, and not different, as possibly it might be, if the Committees met separately.

"I imagine the 7th of February might be a proper Day, but we shall fix the Day in this Week's Gazette; and what I pray of you, is, that you would endeavour to procure your Committee, or rather a Deputation to come to such a Meeting, at Annapolis: I have referred John Hepburn to you to assist, as he and Mr Magruder have Goods on board. J. Dick and Stewart are most innocently led into this scrape, and would forfeit double the Profit of all the Goods they have in, rather than be plagued arguing and defending, or even be obliged to have their names once put in the Papers, or any where else about it. The Messenger waits, and I know you will excuse hurry,

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant

James Dick.

"P. S. I had not Time to look out the Letters to fill up some Dates—indeed some of them are at Annapolis.

"The Bearer is going further, please to order him to call on

you for an Answer as he comes back—The Vessel is chartered by the Month."

London-Town, January 31, 1770.

Sir,

"I received yours of yesterday's Date, and this is to enclose a Hand-Bill published to procure a Meeting of this County, at Annapolis, on Tuesday next, to choose a Committee to attend the general Meeting, which is wished might be on the next Day following, viz, Wednesday the 7th which is hoped may be convenient and suit your County; and there is Reason to expect that a Committee, from Baltimore County will be there at the same Time. There is nothing expected, we hope, by any of all Parties concerned, but a dispassionate, open, candid and fair Examination of the true State of the Case, without Passion or Prejudice, but from a Conviction of what may be right and agreeable to the Terms of the Associations entered into, and the Design that might appear in any of them to evade or counteract the main Scope and Intention of the same; for our own Part we desire no other.

And are, Sir,

Your most humble Servants,

James Dick and Stewart."

Wednesday 5 o'Clock.

Sir,

"Since writing you, a few Hours ago, Captain M'Gachin came to my House, and from some Conversation he mentions to have had with you, I am doubtful you have entirely misunderstood the meaning and Intention of my Letter to you, and I would therefore wish to explain it: All I meant then was to state it to you, as I would wish to do to a full Meeting of the Committee of all the Three Counties, a plain Narrative of Facts, as they really, truly, and bona fide happened, without pretending to prejudge what the Committees might think fit to determine upon the whole, as I have all the Reason in the World to think that they will judge coolly, and without any Prejudice of Persons or Things. To their final Determination my Partner and I will and shall most cordially submit, and only pray, no other Construction may be put on my Letter than as above, even if I have made any Slip in Writing, which I might very well do, having wrote in a hurry, as indeed I do now, and am,

Sir, your most humble Servant

James Dick."

London-Town, February 1, 1770—

Sir,

“From further Conversation with Captain M’Gachin, it would appear as if your Plan about this Affair of Importation was to lay the Blame to M^r Buchanan, and to make him the Sufferer: I do not in the least doubt, and most heartily hope that it will be otherwise, and that you will be disappointed in it, if such is your Intention, and that Captain M’Gachin has judged right of what you told him; but be the Consequence whatever it will, as I am satisfied that M^r Buchanan’s chief Intention was to serve his Friends more than out of any View of Profit to himself. I most solemnly declare, that I will most willingly, if I had not another Shilling left in the World, pay my Proportion of all Expense he may be put to on this Account: And I have only further to pray, that you would be so good, when you show, or read the State of the Case to any Person or Persons, that you will, at same Time, read to them this, and what other Letters I have wrote on this Subject, in which you will very much oblige,

Sir, your most humble Servant,

James Dick.”

The Committee then examined the Papers laid before them by M^r Judson Cooledge, which are as follows, Viz—

1st Invoice, Bill of Lading and Shop-Notes, which appear to be dated between September and October 1769, of a Cargo of Goods, on M^r Buchanan’s own Account, for a Store at Nottingham, amounting £479- 7- 0

2^d The following Letters and Extracts, viz.

Letter from M^r Judson Cooledge to M^r John Buchanan dated May 1, 1769.

Patuxent, May 1, 1769 (Copy).

M^r John Buchanan,

Sir,

When Captain Christie arrived here, there was a great Vacancy for a Store at Nottingham, Two Stores being broke up; for which Reason thought it might be agreeable to you to have a Store fixed there, under the Management of a sober young Man; as there was no Goods shipped or Speculation, it could not be done any other way than taking Goods from Cargo C B Store: As there was a good Opening, and in Consequence of M^r S. B’s approving of it,

I have fixed a Store under the Management of a sober proper Person, which, with good Management, I hope will do very well Nottingham is certainly a good Place for a Store to purchase Tobacco, and the Tobaccos there are in general very good; but as Cargo C B Store will want some Fall Goods to make a proper Assortment, I have enclosed an Invoice for some Goods, which be pleased to send per first Opportunity, either to Patuxent or up the Bay, as they will certainly be wanted. If the Store at Nottingham is to be continued, as your Son thinks, you will be pleased to send out the Goods as per Invoice enclosed, for an Assortment for that Store, and charge them to the proper Account. I have made out an Assortment of about £800 Cost, which will all be sold soon when the Planters begin to deal, &c, &c,

I am, Sir, your humble Servant

J. Coolidge."

3^d Extract of a Letter from M^r John Buchanan, to M^r Judson Coolidge, dated London, July 17, 1769.

London, July 17, 1769.

Captain Judson Coolidge

Sir,

"I am now to acknowledge Receipt of your Favours of May 1st and 17th Enclosed you have a Bill of Lading, for Goods shipped on board the *Industry*, Captain Greig, on Account of C B Cargo, amounting to £244 9s- 7d- which I have passed to the Debit of that Account. As for the Store at Nottingham, I shall not determine about that 'til I see my Son, whom I expect by Captain Christie. I shall then also determine what to allow for the Expences you have been at on my Account. So long as the Colonies remain in the ticklish Situation they are in at present, in regard to the Mother Country, I am really afraid to send Goods to any Body; and as we hear the Maryland Merchants have come to the same Resolutions that the Merchants of Philadelphia and New York did; that is, not to import any more Goods from Britain, 'til the Act of Parliament taxing the Colonies is repealed: I was doubtful whether to send the abovementioned Goods for C B Cargo, and had the Amount been any Thing considerable, I should not have sent them,

I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,

John Buchanan."

4th Extract of a Letter from M^r John Buchanan to Judson

Coolidge dated London, Sept. 30, 1769, which came with the above Goods, per Errington.

Sir,

"You herewith have a Copy of my last, and having now seen my Son, I am determined to carry on the Store at Nottingham; in Consequence whereof, enclosed you have a Bill of Lading for the Goods you wrote for by your Letter, dated May 1st last, shipped on that Account, on Board the *Good Intent*, Captain Errington, as per Invoice, amounting to £479- 70- 0½ which, according to order, I have passed to the Debit of an Account I have raised for the Nottingham Store.

I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,

John Buchanan."

5th A Certificate from John Buchanan, dated London, 14th October—"That those marked N, consigned to Captain Judson Coolidge, were ordered by his Letter, dated 1st of May last, which Letter I received upwards of Three Months ago."

The Committee then examined the Papers of Magruder and Hepburn, laid before them by M^r John Hepburn, junior, the Partner of John Read Magruder, at present in London; which are as follows, viz.

1st Their Letter to the Committee, dated Annapolis, 7th February, 1770.

Annapolis, February 7, 1770.

Gentlemen,

"On the 8th Day of November 1768, we wrote to our Correspondent in London, M^r John Buchanan, for a small Parcel of Goods, a Copy of which Letter is enclosed, to which beg Leave to refer, and that it is a true Copy we beg you will call upon M^r Joseph Sprigg, one of the Committee for Prince George's County, who examined it with our Letter-Book.

"You have also enclosed, M^r Buchanan's Letter in Answer thereto, which you will see corresponds with ours.

"We do most solemnly declare, that all the Goods now on board the *Good Intent*, Captain Errington, consigned to us, were sent in consequence, and agreeable to the Orders sent as before mentioned.

"We hope, and don't doubt but we shall stand acquitted of any Design to infringe the Association. To your impartial Considera-

tion we leave it, and will most chearfully abide by your Determinations. We sincerely declare we are as ready as any one of this Province, to do any Thing in our Power for the Benefit of it, and will, without the least Hesitation give up our private Interest for the Good of the whole.

We are, Gentlemen, Your humble Servants

Magruder and Hepburn.

"P. S. We suppose about one Half of these Goods will come within the Association."

2^d Their Letter to John Buchanan, dated Upper Marlborough, November 8, 1768.

Upper Marlborough, November 8, 1768.

M^r John Buchanan,

Sir,

"We refer you to our last of the 26 Ultimo. The occasion of this, is to enclose you an Invoice of the Winter Goods we shall want the next year, which will amount to about £900 with the Cargoes—If we can receive these Goods by the Month of July or August, they will be in Time (the Broad Clothes and Trimmings we should be glad to have as soon as we could) We have been induced to encrease our Invoice rather more than we intended, from a Store of M^r Philpot's being broke up in this Place, and a Store of M^r Russell's that declines shortly.

"As we lay ourselves out entirely for this Business we would willingly have it in our Power to Supply all our Friends that choose to apply to us for their Goods; therefore we shall greatly depend on your furnishing us by the Time we may expect them. We are, on all Occasions, your most humble Servants—

Magruder and Hepburn.

Per the *Fame*, Captain Creighton."

3^d A Letter from John Buchanan to Magruder and Hepburn, dated London 30th Sept, 1769.

"Inclosed you have a Bill of Lading for the Goods you ordered by your Letter dated November 8th last; and therein desired me not to send them 'til the Fall."

J. B.

4th Bill of Lading, Shop-Notes, and Invoice of Goods, amount to £837- 7- 3.

5th A Certificate from John Buchanan, dated at London 14th October 1769.

“That those marked MH consigned to Magruder and Hepburn, were sent for by their Letter, dated the 8th November last, and were desired not to be sent 'til the Fall.”

In the examination of this Importation, the Committee observing a great Lapse of Time between the 8th November 1768, and 30th of September 1769, not very usual among Merchants, desired the Favour of M^r Hepburn to inform them if there were any Letters between those Periods that might account for the Goods not being shipt earlier: He repeatedly declared, There were no such Letters, nor any but those before the Committee, nor could he give any further Light into this Importation.

Q. What time did M^r John Read Magruder arrive at London?

A. The 15th or 16th of September 1769.

Q. What are the Dates of the Shop-Notes of the Goods of M and H, by this Vessel?

A. (Upon looking into them) from the 26th of September to the 10th of October 1769.

The Committee of Prince George's County produced to this Committee, an Instruction from the Gentlemen of that County, as follows:

“We do also depute and desire you, to insist that the plain Truth, and all the Circumstances of this Importation, with the name of every Person concerned be printed, that we, and all others, may be fully apprised of your Proceedings; and that the Conduct of John Read Magruder, of Upper-Marlborough, Merchant, then in London, who, it appears, ordered Goods by the above Ship, may be particularly and fully known.”

It further appeared to the Committee, that when M^r John Read Magruder took Leave of his Partner, M^r John Hepburn, junior, that the latter was so dangerously ill that all his Friends

despaired of his Recovery; and that M^r Hepburn had declared he thought M^r Magruder believed him dead, not having received any Letter from him of his Arrival at London. If M^r Magruder thought him dead, and the Partnership thereby dissolved, the Motive for Shipping the Goods under the Pretence of the old Order, and in the names of M & H, is apparent.

The Committee then proceeded to examine the Papers laid before them by M^r William McGachin, viz.

1st A Letter to the Committee, dated Baltimore Town, February 5, 1770.

Gentlemen,

"As I am a Party concerned in the Goods on board the Brig *Good Intent*, Captain Errington, lately arrived at Annapolis, which has occasioned a good deal of Talk with regard to the Legality and Illegality of the Importation of those Goods, agreeable to the Association entered into at Annapolis the 22^d June last, I think it incumbent upon me to lay before you, all the Extracts of any Letters to M^r John Buchanan (who has only shipped Goods for me) relative to that Business; also Extracts of all the Letters I have received from him on that Subject, which I, upon my Word declare to be true and genuine, and to remove all Doubt with regard to the Authenticity of the Extracts, I have brought all M^r Buchanan's to me since December 2, 1768, and my Letter-Book, containing a Copy of all I have wrote him since that Time, which I am ready to show any Two of your Committee you please to appoint to look into them. You have a Copy of my Invoice sent M^r John Buchanan, December 2, 1768; likewise a Copy of the Invoices, with the Shop-Notes of all the Goods I have received, or has on board Captain Errington, since that Time: I have also marked, in the best Manner I am capable, at the Bottom of my Shop-Notes, what Goods are allowed to be imported by the General Association. As I flatter myself my Conduct, with Regard to the General Association the 22^d of June last, about the Importation of Goods into this Province, will appear just and honourable, I trust to remove any Sort of Prejudice that Persons may have conceived who know nothing of the Merits of my Case. That you will give public Testimony of my Conduct in this Affair.

I am, respectfully, Gentlemen, your humble Servant,

William M^rGachin."

(To be continued.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PAROCHIAL CLERGY.

PROCEEDINGS

of the Parochial Clergy of the Province of

MARYLAND.

at a Meeting held in the City of

Annapolis,

Wednesday the 22^d August 1753.

Between the Hours of Eleven & Twelve, a Number of the Clergy met at the House of M^r Middleton in the City of Annapolis, to settle Preliminaries, & came to the following Resolutions.

I. That, for the Preservation of Order & Decency, a Prolocutor shall be chosen, and also a Clerk to note down the Proceedings.

In Pursuance of which
The Rev^d M^r Alexander Malcolm, Rector
of S^t Anne's in the City of Annapolis, & Chaplain
in Ordinary to the Assembly of this Province, was
unanimously chosen Prolocutor: and

The Rev^d Tho^s Bacon, Rector of S^t Peter's in Talbot County
was appointed Clerk.

II. That the Clergy shall meet in the Church, at 3 in the Afternoon, and from thence depute three of their Body, viz^t M^r Malcolm, M^r Sterling & M^r Deans to wait upon his Excellency Horatio Sharpe Esq^r our Governor, to know when he will be pleased to receive their Address.

Ordered that the Rev^d M^r Bacon do provide a Paper Book for entring the present and future Proceedings of the Clergy in their several Meetings.

Wednesday the 22^d August 1753—continued.

At 3 in the Afternoon, the Bell having rung the usual Time, the Clergy met in Church, according to Appointment.

Present.

The Rev^d.

Alexander Malcolm,	Rector of S ^t . Anne's,	Proloc ^r .
James Sterling,	Rect ^r . of S ^t . Pauls,	Kent County.
Hugh Deans,		Baltimore Co.
Cha ^s . Lake,	Herring Creek,	A. Arundel C ^o .
Ja ^s . Macgill,	Q. Caroline,	D ^o .
Tho ^s . Chace,	St. Paul's,	Baltimore C ^o .
Theop ^s . Swift,	Port Tobacco,	Cha ^s . Co.
John Hamilton,	St. Mary Anne's,	Cecil Co.
W ^m . Brogden,	Q. Ann's,	P ^r . George's C ^o .
Walter Chalmers,	S ^t . Marg ^a s. Westm ^r ,	A. Arundel C ^o .
Tho ^s . Cradock,	St. Thomas's,	Baltimore C ^o .
Isaac Campbell,	Trinity,	Charles Co.
Sam ^l . Hunter,	All Saints,	Frederick C ^o .
Rich ^d . Brown,	King & Queen,	St. Mary's C ^o .
Tho ^s . Bacon,	S ^t . Peter's,	Talbot C ^o ., Clerk.

Evening-Prayers were read by the Rev^d M^r Cradock After which, the Rev^d Prolocutor, with the Rev^d Mess^{rs} Sterling & Deans, waited on his Excell^{cy} according to Order, and Reported his Answer, viz.

“That he wou^d be ready to receive their Address between the Hours of ten & Eleven to morrow before Noon: And that he desired the Company of the Clergy at Dinner.”

Resolved that the Sense of the Majority shall be determinate in the Proceedings at this Meeting.

The Rev^d M^r Bacon opened the particular Occasion of this Meeting by communicating a Letter from the R^t Hon^{ble} Lord Baltimore, and another from the Hon^{ble} Cecilius Calvert Esq^r his L^dship's Secretary of the Province: which Letters were read as follow.

Copy of My Lord's Letter.

Brussels July N. S. 28. 1752.

" S^r

" The respectful Lettre you was pleased to write, on my succeeding to the Province of Maryland, came to me on my Travels abroad, and I chuse to send you this Acknowledgment before my Return.

" Your Gratitude to my Father, and your Assurances to me, are most agreeable.

" I am pleased to think you deliver the Sentiments of all the Clergy, and as I am assured of your Prayers, I will endeavour to deserve them of all the Inhabitants, by neglecting no Opportunity to serve them.

" My own Sense of the natural as well as religious Advantages of Piety and Morals to my Country obliges me to wish the Inhabitants may always serve God and respect his Ministers, as well as be respected by them, and this will, I persuade myself, be the surest way to procure Blessings to us all.

" By this I hope to shew the Rev^d the Clergy, & all my Tenants, how sincerely I regard their Prayers and their Prosperity.

" I am obliged to you for this Opportunity given me of professing my self to be to them & to you

Rev^d S^r

Your most sincere Friend

Fred. Baltimore.

" To the Rev^d M^r Thomas Bacon

in

Maryland."

Copy of the Hon^{ble} M^r Calvert's Letter.

London, Sept^r 14th 1752—N. S.

" S^r

" Inclosed I send you a Letter I received from My Lord Proprietary abroad for you, As I am concerned for his L^dship in the Capacity as Secretary of his Province; I pray leave to

assure you, no one Reverences more the Body of the Clergy in the Province, or will be more glad of Instances to their Service than I shall be, In which they or you may command him, who is, with real Esteem,

S^r

Your Friend & most obedient

humble Servant

Cecil Calvert.

“To the Rev^d M^r Thomas Bacon
in
Maryland.”

The following Form of an Address to his L^dship was then produced by M^r Bacon, & read.

To the R^t Hon^{ble} Frederick, absolute Lord & Proprietary of the Provinces of Maryland and Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore, &c.

“The humble Address of the Clergy of Maryland.

“We the Clergy of y^r L^dship's Province of Maryland beg Leave to make a Tender to you of all that Duty and Zeal with which we have been attached to the true Interests of our late noble Patron, to whose Honours & Proprietaryship y^r L^dship has so worthily succeeded.

“With equal Joy and Gratitude we rec^d the Assurances of Y^r L^dship's Regard to us in the Letter you was pleased to honour one of our Body with, dated from Brussels; nor can we adequately express our deep sense of Y^r L^dship's early Notice, and kind Professions of Friendship & Support, transmitted from a foreign Country, and not delayed till Y^r L^dship's Return from Y^r Travels.

“It is our unanimous and conscientious Resolution to express our just Acknowledgments by promoting Piety and good Morals among Y^r L^dship's Tenants, to the best of our Abilities and Influence in our respective Parishes: and exerting our

utmost Endeavours to cultivate a firm & lasting Harmony between the numerous Inhabitants of this flourishing Colony, and those to whom Y^r L^dship shall think proper to commit the Administration of the Government.

“As we are well convinced that all civil Emolument naturally & providentially flows from Principles truly religious ingrafted into the minds of the People; We congratulate ourselves on the pleasing Prospect, that, under Y^r L^dship's Sanction, we may contribute to the Promotion of the former by a faithful & diligent Discharge of our Duty in cultivating and cherishing the seeds of the latter. And as we particularly conceive the Reformed Religion, by Law established in our Mother-Nation, to be the surest Barrier of our excellent Constitution: Permit us to assure Y^r L^dship of our inviolable Adherence both to it and the Protestant Succession in the present Royal Family: its best Security, under God.

“We likewise cordially felicitate Y^r L^dship on Your late Noble Alliance & your happy Entrance into the connubial State with a Lady not more illustrious in Birth, than amiable in Person & Endowments of Mind.

“That Almighty God may make Y^r L^dship his Instrument on Earth for gradually extending the British Empire and Commerce through distant Regions of this vast Continent: That we as Missionaries of our divine Master's Gospel may be enabled to diffuse its sacred Light among the Savage Natives, now involved in Heathen Darkness till they become one Fold under one Shepherd: And that Y^r L^dship may thro a long Series of Health, Honour & Prosperity, be an Ornament to Your Country, and a public Blessing to such of his Majesty's Subjects as, under your Protection, are settled here, is the sincere and ardent Prayer of us

Y^r L^dship's

Most devoted Servants

The subscribing Parochial Clergy
of Maryland.”

The foregoing Address being objected to in general, both as to Matter & Form, and in particular as to its Notice of My Lord's Letter, which being (as was alledged) directed only to a private Person, cou'd not be taken Notice of in a public way: The Rev^d M^r Chace produced another Form of Address which was read as follows.

To the R^t Hon^{ble} Charles [*sic*] Lord Baron of Baltimore, Proprietary of the Province of Maryland.

" May it please your Lordship.

" The Clergy of Your Province of Maryland congratulate Your Lordship upon Your coming to your paternal Dominion of this Province, and your late Marriage, which we pray may be propitious to Your Lordship and Your noble Consort: We heartily wish your Lordship all Health and Happiness, as that glorious Instrument thro' which his Majesty, our most illustrious and supreme Head condescends to convey the Blessings of his mild & gracious Government to this Part of his British Empire; and such a Rule over us as may be attended with the mutual Satisfaction of your Lordship, & of his Majesty's Liege Subjects of this Province committed to your Care.

" May it please your Lordship.

" As we are sincerely and heartily attached to the Church of England, to the Toleration of Protestant Dissenters by Law established: the only Constitution that can legally take place among us, and which best preserves the Good both of the Governors and the Governed; to his Majesty King George's Person and Government, the sole Security under God of both. We are humble Suitors to your Lordship, that a Stop may be put to the Progress of Popery & Jacobitism in this Province, which have so long, and must for ever, while that traitorous and unnatural Faction of the Jesuits, and those detested Principles of the other equally bad, if not worse, Party are encouraged among us, alienate the Affections of the Converts to that

shameful Wickedness, from that Duty they in common with the rest of their fellow Subjects indispensably & ultimately owe their King and country; and the minds of your Lordship's Protestant Tenants from your Dominion among us, to which we are at all Times ready to pay all Submission consistent with that superiour Deity by which we are bound to his Majesty King George, and the Protestant Succession in his illustrious House."

This Form of Address was also objected to, as too Warm & particular, and containing Matters not only unseasonable, but quite foreign to the Nature of a general Congratulatory Address: Which brought on a Debate concerning the State of Popery in the Province, and the Necessity of the Clergy's remonstrating against it. At length

The Question was put—

Whether our Apprehensions of Popery shall be mentioned in the first Address or not?

Resolved,—Not.

My Lord's Letter being read again, & considered, was unanimously admitted as relating to the whole Body of the Clergy; and, as such, proper to be taken Notice of in the Address.

The Rev^d M^r Brogden, M^r Lake, & M^r Cradock were then appointed to revise the Address offered by M^r Bacon, and to report their Amendments to the Body.

Which being done accordingly, the Amendments proposed were as follow.

In the second Paragraph, instead of the Words [in the Letter you was pleased to honour one of our Body with] read [in a Letter communicated to us.].

In the fifth Paragraph for [connubial State] read [nuptial State].

In the Prayer near the Beginning, instead of [his Instrument] read [an Instrument]: And near the Conclusion for [Your Protection] read [Your Government].

Which Amendments being inserted in their proper Places, and the whole Address, as amended, being read and examined

Paragraph by Paragraph, was unanimously assented to, and ordered to be drawn out fair for the several Parochial Clergy present to sign.

An Address to the Governour was then proposed, and the following Form of one produced by the Rev^d M^r Chace, and read as follows.

To his Excellency

“ May it please your Excellency

“ The Clergy of Maryland wait upon Your Excellency to give you Joy of Your Arrival in your Government, sincerely wishing it may prove of mutual Content and Happiness to your Excellency and his Majesty's Liege Subjects of this Province. We assure your Excellency of our hearty Affections to your Person & Authority, and that we will each in our Station endeavour to inspire, among those whom we are intrusted to be Teachers of Virtue & Christianity, such a Regard to Your Excellency, as will befit a British Governour to receive, and a rational, loyal, free People to pay. We flatter ourselves with Hopes of such a Protection & Countenance from Your Excellency's known Goodness, which our Station, and a Behaviour in us suitable to it, may induce a wise and religious Governour to bestow on the Clergy of the Church of England; and humbly intreat Your Excellency, & hope you will have the Glory, a Glory well worthy a Protestant Govern^r of a Protestant People, as far as Your high Office by Law enables to it, of rooting out that worst and most unnatural of Mischiefs Popery, and those greatest Enemies to the Christian Religion & to all Virtue, the Jesuits from among us, who daily withdraw the Affections of the People from that Duty they owe their King, King George, and their Country, & spread Vice and Immorality among them. We beg the Favour to convey thro' Your Excellency's Hands our Congratulation to our Proprietor, the R^t Hon^{ble} Charles [sic] Lord Baron of Baltimore.

We remain, &c.”

This Address was objected to for the like Reasons as the former, which renewed the Debates about Popery.

At length the Question was put

Whether a separate Address against Popery shall now be drawn up, and presented to his Excell^{cy} at the same Time with the general Address?

Resolved—Not at present.

Immediately, upon this Resolution, M^r Chace and M^r Deans withdrew.

The Question was then put

Whether the Clergy shall meet at Annapolis the second Tuesday after the Assembly sits in Order to consider of an Address to the Proprietary against the dangerous Encroachments of Popery, and its Growth in this Province, or whatever else may be relative to our Duty?

Resolved unanimously in the Affirmative.

Agreed to meet in Church to morrow Morning at Eight o'Clock, and the Rev^d Mess^{rs} Sterling & Bacon desired to prepare an Address to the Governor against that Hour.

There was an intermediate Meeting of the Clergy in the Evening at M^r Middleton's at which all were present but M^r Deans.

Some Debates arising concerning the Matter of the intended Address to the Govern^r

The Question was put

Whether the Affair of Popery shall be mentioned in the present Address to the Governor?

Resolved—Not.

Resolved that a Remonstrance, separate from the Address, be delivered to the Governor, that he will not present a certain Person, now in Orders in the Country, to a Parish, who labours under a very base Report, till that accused Person shall clear up his Innocence in that Point.

The Rev^d M^r Bacon desired to prepare a Remonstrance accordingly.

Thursday the 23^d August 1753.

At Eight in the Morning the Rev^d the Clergy met in Church according to Appointment, and Prayers were read by the Rev^d M^r Cradock.

Present.

The Rev^d M^r Malcolm,
Prolocutor.
M^r Macgill.
M^r Sterling.
M^r Brogden.
M^r Lake.
M^r Chase.
M^r Deans.
M^r Swift.

The Rev^d M^r Hunter.
M^r Cradock.
M^r Hamilton.
M^r Chalmers.
M^r Thornton,
of Kent Island.
M^r Brown.
M^r Campbell.

&

M^r Bacon - - - Clerk.

The Address to the Lord Proprietary, fairly drawn out, as amended, was examined Paragraph by Paragraph, & signed by each Clergyman in the following Order.

First the Rev^d Prolocutor, and then the Rest according to their Seniority in Parochial Cures in the Province.

The Rev^d M^r Sterling having, as Proxy for the Rev^d M^r Hugh Jones, Rector of Augustine Parish in Cecil County (who by Reason of his Age & Infirmities cou'd not attend) affixed his Name to the Address and insisting he had the same Right as Proxy for the Rev^d Mess^{rs} Harrison and Forester; And the Rev^d M^r Hamilton insisting on the like Right as Proxy for the Rev^d M^r Addison, whose necessary Affairs in a distant Part of the Province prevented his Attendance on this Occasion; A Debate arose concerning Proxies, in which it was

Resolved that the Name of the Rev^d M^r Jones, being already affixed, shou'd stand:—but that no others shou'd be admitted.

The Address to his Excell^y prepared, according to Order by the Rev^d Mess^{rs} Sterling & Bacon, was then read as follows.

To his Excell^{cy} Horatio Sharpe Esq^r

Gov^r of the Province of Maryland.

"We the subscribing Parochial Clergy of this Province do sincerely congratulate Y^r Excell^{cy} on your safe Arrival in Your Government, after a tedious & dangerous Passage.

"We observe with Pleasure a particular Mark of his L^dship's Sagacity and early Penetration into the Capacities and Merits of Men, as well as his benevolent and intimate Concern for the Welfare of his Province, in his Deputation of a Successor so well qualified to supply the Loss of our late worthy & much esteemed Governor.

"As we have already, in our Address to his L^dship solemnly declared our firm Resolution conscientiously to promote Religion, Loyalty, and Harmony among the several Members of this Community; The prime source & Basis of civil Prosperity. And as we cannot doubt that your Conduct here, in your high Station, will correspond with Your present Character; So we assure Your Excellency that our best Endeavours shall not be wanting to render Your Person & Government dear and respectable to the Inhabitants of our several Charges.

"That your Administration may be equally happy to Yourself & the People; that the Principles and Doctrines of the Church of England may ever flourish here in Purity; And that every domestic & social Virtue may from Your Example & Influence, be propagated among us, is the cordial Prayer of

Your Excellency's

Most humble Servants."

Which being examined & debated, Paragraph by Paragraph was agreed to and ordered to be drawn out fair.

But the Debate concerning Popery being again revived, an Amendment was Resolved, viz.

In the Prayer, after the word [Purity] add [and be supported against all the dangerous Encroachments of Popery].

Which Addition being made in the fair Copy, it was ordered to be signed by the Clerk.

The Remonstrance, according to Order, being read, and unanimously assented to, was ordered to be signed by the Clerk.

Then the Clergy, the Hour appointed by his Excell^{cy} being come, waited on the Govern^r at his House, wth their Prolocutor at their Head. His Excellency rec^d them at the Gate, and conducting them into the House, the Rev^d Prolocutor read the Address to his Excellency as follows.

To his Excell^{cy} Horatio Sharpe Esq^r Govern^r
of the Province of Maryland.

"We the subscribing Parochial Clergy of this Province, do sincerely congratulate Y^r Excell^y on your safe Arrival in your Government, after a tedious and dangerous Passage.

"We observe with Pleasure a particular Mark of his L^dship's Sagacity and early Penetration into the Capacities and merits of Men, as well as his benevolent & intimate Concern for the Welfare of his Province, in his Deputation of a Successor so well qualified to supply the Loss of our late worthy and much esteemed Governour.

"As we have already, in our Address to his L^dship, solemnly declared our firm Resolution conscientiously to promote Religion, Loyalty and Harmony among the several Members of this Community, the Prime Source & Basis of civil Prosperity: And as we cannot doubt that your Conduct here in your high Station, will correspond with your present Character: So we assure Y^r Excellency that our best Endeavours shall not be wanting to render Your Person & Government dear & respectable to the Inhabitants of your several Charges.

"That Your Administration may be equally happy to Yourself & the People; that the Principles and Doctrines of the Church of England may ever flourish here in Purity, and be supported against all the dangerous Encroachments of Popery;

And that every domestic and social Virtue may, from your Example & Influence be propagated among us, is the cordial Prayer of

Your Excellency's
Most humble Servants

Aug^t 23^d 1753.

Signed p Order
Tho^s Bacon, Clerk."

This Address being read by the Prolocutor, was delivered into his Excellency's Hand: And then the Address to the L^d Proprietary was presented to the Gov^r with a Request that he wou'd transmit it to his L^dship.

Copy of the Address.

To the Right Hon^{ble} Frederick, absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Provinces of Maryland & Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore, &c.

"The humble Address of the Clergy of Maryland.

"We, the Clergy of Y^r L^dship's Province of Maryland, beg Leave to make a Tender to you of that Duty and Zeal with which we have been attached to the true Interests of our late Noble Patron, to whose Honours & Proprietaryship your L^dship has so worthily succeeded.

"With equal Joy and Gratitude we received the Assurances of Y^r L^dship's Regard to us, in a Letter communicated to us, dated from Brussels: Nor can we adequately express our deep Sense of Your L^dship's early Notice, and kind Professions of Friendship and Support, transmitted from a foreign Country, and not delayed till Y^r L^dship's Return from your Travels.

"It is our Unanimous and conscientious Resolution to express our just Acknowledgments by promoting Piety and Good Morals among Y^r L^dship's Tenants, to the best of our Abilities and Influence, in our respective Parishes: & exerting our utmost Endeavours to cultivate a firm and lasting Harmony between

the numerous Inhabitants of this flourishing Colony, and those to whom Y^r L^dship shall think proper to commit the Administration of the Government.

“As we are well convinced that all civil Emolument naturally and providentially flows from Principles truly religious ingrafted into the minds of the People, we congratulate ourselves on the pleasing Prospect, that under Y^r L^dship's Sanction, we may contribute to the Promotion of the former by a faithful and diligent Discharge of our Duty in cultivating and cherishing the Seeds of the latter. And as we particularly conceive the Reformed Religion, by Law established in our Mother Nation, to be the surest Barrier of our excellent Constitution, Permit us to assure Y^r L^dship of our inviolable Adherence both to it, and the Protestant Succession in the present Royal Family; its best Security, under God.

“We likewise cordially felicitate Y^r L^dship on your late Noble Alliance, & Y^r happy Entrance into the Nuptial State with a Lady not more illustrious in Birth, than amiable in Person & Endowments of Mind.

“That Almighty God may make Y^r L^dship an Instrument on Earth for gradually extending the British Empire and Commerce thro' distant Regions of this vast Continent: That we, as Missionaries of our divine Master's Gospel, may be enabled to diffuse its sacred Light among the Savage Natives, now involved in Heathen Darkness, till they become one Fold under one Shepherd: And that Y^r L^dship may, thro' a long Series of Health, Honour, & Prosperity be an Ornament to Your Country and a public Blessing to such of his Majesty's loyal Subjects as, under your Government, are settled here, is the sincere and ardent Prayer of Us.

Your L^dShip's

Most devoted Servants

Aug. 23^d 1753.

The subscribing Parochial
Clergy of Maryland.”

Alex ^r . Malcolm,	Rect ^r . of S ^t . Anne's,	Annapolis.
Hugh Jones,	Augustine,	Cecil County.
Ja ^s . Macgill,	Q. Caroline,	A. Arundell C ^y .
Ja ^s . Sterling,	St. Paul's,	Kent C ^y .
W ^m . Brogden,	Q. Anne's,	P. George's C ^y .
Cha ^s . Lake,	Herring Creek,	A. Arundell C ^y .
Tho ^s . Chace,	S ^t . Pauls,	Baltimore C ^y .
Hugh Deans,		Baltimore C ^y .
Theoph ^s . Swift,	Port Tobacco,	Cha ^s . C ^y .
Sam ^l . Hunter,	All Saints,	Frederick C ^y .
Tho ^s . Cradock,	St. Thomas's,	Baltimore C ^y .
John Hamilton,	Rect ^r of S ^t . Mary Anne's,	Cecil C ^y .
Thomas Bacon,	St. Peter's,	Talbot C ^y .
Walter Chalmers,	St. Marg ^a . Westm ^r .	A. Arundell C ^y .
John Thornton,	Christ's Church,	Q. Anne's C ^y .
Rich ^d . Brown,	King & Queen,	St. Mary's C ^y .
Isaac Campbell,	Trinity Parish,	Charles C ^y .

Lastly the Rev^d Prolocutor presented the following Remonstrance to his Excellency for his private Perusal.

To his Excellency Horatio Sharpe Esq^r Governor of Maryland.

The Remonstrance of the Parochial Clergy
of Maryland.

“ May it please Y^r Excellency.

“ As the Good Morals & Exemplary Lives of the Clergy are of the utmost Importance to the Christian Religion, & the Welfare of their particular Flocks; and as the Admission of any unworthy immoral Person into a Cure of Souls must be of very unhappy Consequence, by alienating the Minds of the People from their Mother Church, bringing an Imputation upon its Pastors and Discipline, & giving an Handle to the Enemies of the Gospel to speak Evil of its Doctrines and Professors. We therefore beg Leave to request of Y^r Excellency, that a certain Person, in holy Orders, lately arrived in this Province, labours under a most vile & scandalous Report, Y^r

Excellency will be pleased to defer inducting him into any Parish, till he shall fully clear up his Innocency in that Point to Y^r Excellency's Satisfaction.

Signed p Order

23^d Aug^t 1753.

Tho^s Bacon, Clerk."

His Excell^y was pleased to return a most polite and obliging Answer on the Subject of the Addresses, & afterwards entertained the Clergy in a very elegant Manner at Dinner.

Copy of his Excellency's Answer to the Clergy on the Subject of the Addresses, as delivered to me in Writing by John Ridout Esq^r his Excellency's Secretary.

To the Rev^d the Parochial Clergy of Maryland.

"Gentⁿ

"Your affectionate & dutiful Address to his L^dship shall be transmitted by the earliest Opportunity, where I am assured it will meet with the kindest Reception: for I am convinced his L^dship has nothing more at Heart than the Encouragement & Protection of those whose Care it is, with the Blessing of God, to establish Wisdom & Piety among the Good People of this his Province."

"Sirs

"The obliging Manner in which you have expressed yourselves in your Address to me, demands my sincere Thanks: And the favourable Opinion you have been pleased to conceive of my Disposition & Inclinations to countenance and encourage the Doctrines, which it is your Duty to inculcate, must excite my utmost Endeavours to answer Your Expectations, and to serve and protect Gentlemen of Your Merit and Abilities.

A true Copy.

Tho^s Bacon, Clerk."

At M^{rs} McLeod's in the Evening.

The Clergy desire M^r Bacon to return their Thanks in a

particular Letter to the Hon^{ble} Cecilius Calvert Esq^r for his friendly Notice & obliging Professions of Regard & Esteem for their Body: And to request a Continuance of his favourable Sentiments & good Offices in their Behalf.

They then thought proper to dissolve the present Meeting.

Finis.

(To be continued.)

NEW YARMOUTH.

PEREGRINE WROTH.

While searching the Records in the Clerk's office of Kent County, in the State of Maryland, George L. L. Davis, Esq., who was then engaged in collecting material for a History of Kent County, discovered that Chester Town, either in its present or its former locality further down the river, was not the most ancient Town in that county. He found evidence of the existence of a more ancient town, the situation of which was on Gray's Inn Creek, one of the many tributaries of Chester river, on Land purchased from Major Thomas Ringgold by a man named Tovey.

The 100 acres purchased by Tovey was part of 1500 acres of land called Hunting Field, which stretched from near the mouth of Chester River, across Eastern Neck to Gray's Inn Creek, and embraced the Farms now owned by George W. Willson, Esq., Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Thos. Brown and others.

Receiving this information from Mr. Davis, I proposed to make a visit to that vicinity, in order to ascertain, if possible, the exact site of this first Metropolis of our ancient county. He agreed, and we went first to the Farm of Mr. Brown on

Gray's Inn, which farm since my recollection had belonged to the Ringgold family. Directly in the front of Mr. Brown's house, on a branch or cove of Gray's Inn, we soon found the remains of a wharf, at the place where it enters the main creek, and the ground near it was paved with rounded, water-worn blue stones, exactly resembling those which are still found in abundance in the vicinity of the wharves at Chester Town. These stones are not natives of our alluvial district, being entirely different from any that I have ever seen in Kent, or in any of the counties on the south of Chester river. Traditionally we are informed that they were brought to this country in ships from England which traded for Tobacco, as ballast; in the early times of the colony, tobacco being our staple crop for exportation. The stones being thrown out to take in the cargo, were afterwards used to pave the approach to the wharves.

The Town built on Gray's Inn was named New Yarmouth. A store, a dwelling house, used also as a Tavern, and a warehouse, were all the buildings now put up there; but there is recorded evidence that Juries sat there on civil business, and that Vestries met to consider the affairs of the Church.

An old gentleman, Mr. Keating, a member of Mr. Brown's family, when asked by Mr. Davis about the name of the land, replied that he always heard it called "Tovey's Lot." As the situation agreed with the account in the Records—being on Gray's Inn Creek, on land purchased from Major Ringgold, the owner of the large Tract named Hunting field, together with the wharves (there was one on each side of the mouth of the cove), paved with stones not natives of this part of the country; no doubt could be entertained that we had found the exact site of New Yarmouth.

In addition to the above, it may be said that trustworthy traditions in the neighborhood, gave strength to the conviction that we had discovered the true situation of that ancient town. Miss Ambrose, a very respectable old lady, with whom, in my younger days, I was intimately acquainted, informed a relative

of hers, Mr. Hodges (who repeated it to me) that that part of the main road leading from St. Paul's Church, through Eastern Neck to Eastern Neck Island, and passing about half a mile from Mr. Brown's house, was called "Yarmouth Race course" in her youth; and Mr. James Urie told Mr. Hodges that he had heard his Father say that, in his youth, he had coopered many a hogshead of Tobacco at the old ware-house which stood on the spot which we had fixed on as the site of New Yarmouth. I knew old Mr. Urie in my youth, then a very old man, and can testify that his character was that of a reliable man and a good Christian.

In connection with this subject, it may be mentioned that Mr. Willson (before named), a Son of Dr. Thomas Willson of Trumpington, Eastern Neck, informed me that an old negro man of good character, Nathan Laddy, who died a few years ago at the age of more than a hundred years, had told him that he remembered when a Church stood on Hunting field, on his (Willson's) farm. I visited the spot, and there found many old bricks scattered about the place where Laddy had said the Church stood. After returning to Chestertown from our visit to New Yarmouth, I wrote to Mr. Willson, and at my request he went, with a servant, mattock and spade in hand, and digging about the spot where it was said the Church had stood, discovered a large burying ground, a number of the graves being arched over. These were found in places raised somewhat above the general level of the field, which had been cultivated in wheat, corn, &c., long before Mr. Willson could remember. The name of this Church was St. Peter's, according to the Record in the Clerk's office of Kent County. The fact that a creek, another tributary of Chester River, which creek comes to a head near the old Church, is still known by the name of Church Creek, confirms the account of Nathan Laddy.

The settlements rapidly extending upward toward the middle of Kent County rendered it necessary to have a Church more convenient to a majority of the inhabitants; and as St. Peter's was going to ruin, St. Paul's was founded where it now stands, about 1680.

New Yarmouth also became inconvenient as a centre of business, and the authorities of Kent County fixed on a site on the river about eight miles lower down than where Chester Town now stands; but before any buildings were erected, it was abandoned and the present site fixed on. The spot thus left is called Old Town to this day; and when I was a boy (I am now 84 years old) Chester Town was known to all by the name of New Town.

From my early years I have felt a deep interest in the history of my native county, which, after Kent Island, was the earliest settlement in Maryland. Kent Island was settled by a colony from Virginia under Col. Claiborne, before Lord Baltimore obtained a charter for Maryland. Kent County was colonized from Kent Island before Maryland was peopled by the colony of Ld. Baltimore, and is the most ancient county in the State. It is believed that St. Peter's was built before any other Church in Maryland.

Though not intimately connected with the history of New Yarmouth, only that that town was founded on land purchased from Major Thomas Ringgold, I will here introduce an account given to me by Mr. Geo. W. Willson.

There was a spot in one of his fields, at the distance perhaps of a fourth of a mile from the site of St. Peter's, where he had several ploughs broken by striking on a buried stone. He took a servant and went to the spot in order to remove the stone, and digging down discovered a tombstone, with an epitaph of Major Thomas Ringgold who died in 1652. It was carried to the house, and there I read the inscription.

Major T. Ringgold was an emigrant from Kent Island, and became, it is thought, the ancestor of the extensive family of the Ringolds in Kent County. Some of his name were however left on Kent Island, where some of their descendants still may be found.

ADMIRAL OF MARYLAND.

Cecilius, Absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Provinces of Maryland and Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore &c. To our right Trusty and Well beloved Josias ffendall Esq. our Lieutenant of our said Province of Maryland and to the rest of our Councill an others our officers and people there [to] whome these presents may come, Greeting. Know yee that we doe hereby Constitute Authorize and Appoint our trusty and well beloved Samuel Tilghman of London Marriner to be our Admirall of our said Province of Maryland under us and our Lieutenant of our said Province for the time being and will and require that he have use and Enioy the powers dignities Priviledges benefits and Immunities of right due and belonging to him as Admirall of our said Province under us and our Lieutenant there for the time being. All which powers benefits and Priviledges aforesaid Wee doe hereby declare shall be Enjoyed by the said Samuell Tilghman till wee or our heires shall Signifie vnder our hands and seales our or theire pleasure to the contrary. Given under our hand and greater Seale at Armes the 15 day of July in the 27 yeare of our Dominion ouer the said Province of Maryland and in the year of our Lord 1658.

STANDARD-BEARER OF MARYLAND.

CAECILUS Absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Provinces of Mary-Land and Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore, etc. To Our Right trustie and welbeloved our Lieutenant and Governor for the time being of our said Province of Mary-Land, Greeting: It cannot be vnknowne vnto you (who have beene fellow-sufferers in the late distrackions of our said Province of Mary-

Land) the sad and ever to be deplored Event of those Rebellions and outrages committed amongst you occasioned by the faction, avarice and ambition of those Wee there received and socoured in their distresses (which God now in his mercy hath put a period to by restoring vs to our former Right and Governement again) Amongst the many Disasters and Murthers there committed Wee cannot but to our great grieve deplore and remember our deare freind and faithfull Servant M^r William Nugent, Gentleman, our Standardbearer, who unhappilie fell vnder our banner in those tumults and insurrections, And although it lies not in vs to recall him or amply to recompense his sufferings to any of his remaines, Yet wee are bound in Christian pietie, in Honour, in Justice to secure (as much as in vs lies) and see restored such estate as any way appertayned vnto him the said Nugent with the Profitts and encrease thereof vnto any of his Alies vnto whom it properlie belongs.

And Whereas his Relict Elizabeth Nugent now wife to Mathew Bell hath adressed hir selfe vnto vs claiming (as indeed of right it belongeth) the estate of hir late husband, now remaining in our said Province,

WEE therefore accordingly doe will and require you our said Governor and Councell that Yee take great and strict care to call before you all such as detayn, possesse, or are any way interested or concerned in the said Estate or any thing belonging or appertaining vnto the said deceased, and that Yee summon and make Enquiries of all and every one knowing or probable to give information concerning the Will written or nuncupative (if any be) of the said deceased or of any of his Estate.

And further that Yee delay not this bearer Captain Michael Goode lawfull Attorney of the said Elizabeth, Relict of the said Nugent and her now husband, Mathew Bell, or suffer him to be delayed by Expectation of the course of Courts not happening seasonably for his returne. But if it cannot be otherwise that you call a Court in purpose to proceed about this matter, and that Yee returne vs an exact account of the proceedings.

As also that noe part of such Estate as shall appeare due

be any way diminished or imbezeled for any fees or salarie of any Officer (as is vsuall in such sases) but that every thing and things in and about the said premises be done ex officio, it being a Justice Wee are bound to doe for and in memory of him whoe hath suffered soe much for Vs and our Countrey.

Given vnder our hand and Seale at Armes
this one and thirtieth day of July in the
Yeare of our Lord God One thousand six
hundred ffifty and Eight and in the Eight
and twentieth Yeare of our Dominion of our
said Province.

A MARYLAND SIGURD.

"Then Sigurd had no fear, but smote the serpent
Fafnir to the heart . . . then Sigurd ate of Fafnir's
heart, and put by the rest."

—*Volsunga Saga*.

Daniel Scott, aged sixty years or thereabout, being sworn, deposeth and saith that in the year one thousand seven hundred, in the month of May, John Howard, Philip Howard, Simeon Pearson, Dutton Lane, and this deponent went down to the mouth of Thomas's Run, and on the north side of the said Run John Howard took Siméon Pearson's hatchet and bounded a poplar between the mouth of the said Run and Deer Creek; and afterwards they came up the north side of the said Run, and upon a small branch descending into the said Run the said John Howard killed a rattlesnake and took out his heart and swallowed it, and afterwards the said Howard crossed the branch and bounded two white oaks.

Balto. Co. Records, Lib. H. W. S., No. 4, fol. 60.

[Owing to the illness of Dr. Christopher Johnston, the usual genealogical article is omitted.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

March.—An exceptionally large gathering was present at this meeting. The Committee appointed at the annual meeting to audit the report of the Treasurer presented his report, in which the recommendation was made that certain changes be adopted in the method of book-keeping used, and after a brief discussion the recommendations of the Committee were adopted.

The most important accessions reported to the collections of the Society were photographs of portraits of Augustine Herman and his wife, and these were examined with interest by the members present.

Rev. William W. Davis and Mrs. George W. Sadler were elected to membership, and the resignation of Frederick M. Colston, was accepted with regret.

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner read a paper entitled "Benedict Leonard Calvert, Governor of Maryland, 1727-31," which was greatly enjoyed, presenting as it did not so much of the public, official side of the administration, but dealing with it in a way to show especially the personal life of the Governor, in his relations with other members of his family.

April.—At this meeting Mr. Richard D. Fisher presented to the Society a transcript of the proceedings and findings of a special committee selected to investigate the arrival in this Province of the barkentine "Good Intent," in disregard of the non-importation agreement. This was published in Annapolis by Anna Katherine Green, but no copy is now extant in this country so far as known, and the transcript presented was made from a copy in London believed to be unique.

Another manuscript of interest presented to the Society was the Journal of Judge Thomas Jones of Patapsco Neck.

Changes in membership of the Society were the election of Mrs. Sidney Price, and Faris C. Pitt, and the resignation of

George R. Webb, and the loss by death of Thomas Marsh Smith, and Charles W. Bump.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. George Forbes on Ancient Annapolis.

May.—A request was presented to the Society for the transfer to the Polish National Museum in Chicago of the Pulaski banner, but was not acceded to.

Mr. Richard D. Fisher presented a letter which was written to President Lincoln in September, 1861, requesting the release of Mayor George William Brown. This letter was signed by eighty-nine loyal citizens of Baltimore.

The elections to membership were: E. H. Fitzhugh, associate; Clarence P. Gould, Rev. John G. Murray. W. E. Coale, Rev. Peregrine Wroth, H. C. Kirk, Mrs. Theodore Ellis, and Miss M. Brandt.

A paper which was much enjoyed was read by Mr. Basil Sollers on "The Celebration in Baltimore of the Ratification of the Federal Constitution by the Convention of Maryland."



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